THE TIMES

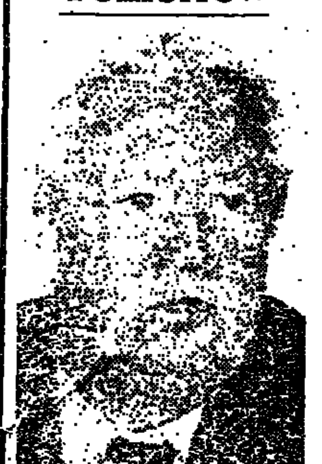
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THE TIMES

Today

With the flat and National Hunt seasons overlapping, today is racing's busiest day of the year, with 16 meetings. The full programmes appear on page 13. Bernard Levin writes on 90 minutes of musical magic without once mentioning Wagner, and Gerald Kaufman questions the morality of Britain's arms trade. On the Spectrum page, looking back on the first men to look down on Everest.

Tomorrow



Edward Heath calls for international cooperation to expand the world economy – and who better to lead it, he argues, than those monetarists who are now seeing the light? Roger Scruton looks at who are the real fascists in Britain today.

Spectrum talks to theatre producer Michael White as he picks up the pieces after the biggest flop in London's theatre history. Plus Suzy Menkes on this summer's holiday fashion.

Seamen threaten strike after Navy seizes own ship

By Paul Routledge and John Witherow

Leaders of the National Union of Seamen are threatening world-wide strike reprisals against the Royal Navy over the "seizure" of HMS Keren, a South Atlantic troopship delayed in Wallsend docks by a civilian pay dispute.

The sailing of the Cunard Countess, carrying 600 relatives of the Falklands dead from Montevideo, Uruguay to Port Stanley this week may be halted by industrial action being planned by the union.

NUS leaders have been called into emergency session at their headquarters in Clapham, London, tomorrow to determine the scale of disruption to the Merchant Navy fleet. A telex message was sent yesterday to all ocean-going seamen saying: "All NUS members world-wide advised be prepared for industrial action".

Mr James Slater, the union's general secretary, who signed the cable, accused the Ministry of Defence of staging "an Argentine-style raid against an unarmed merchant vessel". He added: "We haven't got gunboats to protect our interests. All we have is our labour and expertise and we shall use that." A strike in the South Atlantic was not ruled out.

The dispute between the NUS and the Government exploded after the union learnt that the Keren, a 9,000-ton former Sealink ferry on the Harwich-Hook of Holland route, had slipped her moorings at dead of night on Thursday. Her civilian crew had been sent home for Easter leave.

Mr Jerry Wiggin, Under-Secretary of State for the Armed Forces, was unrepentant about the Royal Navy's clandestine operation, which involved ratings and officers going aboard in civilian clothes so that they would not be recognized. She was then commissioned into the navy.

"I do not think there was anything underhand about this", he said in a radio interview yesterday. "I deeply resent that suggestion. I have a responsibility to move my troops and I have to take the action necessary for that." He could not wait "while a minor commercial dispute of this nature is settled".

The NUS telex to its ocean-going members reads as follows:
"Serious incident occurred in UK March 31. Vessel ex-St Edmund (Sealink ferry in Falklands) taken over by Royal Navy. Secretly sailed from Tyne, 23.45. No NUS crew on board, no discussion, no negotiations. View this as grave threat to merchant seamen's jobs. All NUS members world-wide advised be prepared for industrial action. Further advise you on progress. Pull together."
J. Slater, general secretary.

The Keren, formerly the St Edmund, sailed with a crew of 55 ratings and 12 officers and administrators, including a few soldiers and airmen. "She is under the command of Captain Patrick Rowe and flying the white ensign", a ministry official said.

The Keren's job is to replace the Cunard Countess in her link role as a troop carrier between Ascension and Port Stanley. Last night NUS sources suggested that she was on course for Rosyth dockyard in the Forth to complete her galley refitting.

The vessel was to have been managed by the Blue Star line on behalf of the navy, employing British seamen. But NUS negotiators were insisting that members of the crew should be paid ferry service rates of about £200 a week, rather than the £160 a week earned by ocean-going crews whose shore leave is also less favourable.

The seamen's union said that the vessel had been operating for 10 months in the Falklands when she was transferred to the Ministry of Defence.

Blue Star had offered the lowest bid to manage the vessel and was negotiating on proposals for pay cuts, a smaller crew, and accommodation "below the waterline" for members of the crew. The NUS wanted to take the dispute to Acas.

Mr Slater said last night: "This action is a direct attack by the state on seamen, on their jobs, and on their union. It can only have been planned with the fullest ministerial support.

"We are disgusted that merchant seament who loyally served in the Falklands have been treated like this. Without the merchant navy, the Falklands would still be in the hands of the Argentines.

Seamen's union leaders fear that the move may herald a switch away from the use of vessels crewed by civilians in an attempt to reduce the cost of the Falklands garrison. More than 500 NUS members are serving in 27 ships in the South Atlantic theatre. The ships are understood to be covered by the NUS closed shop.

The Ministry of Defence confirmed last night that the takeover of HMS Keren had been cleared with ministers and added: "Those seamen who may be called on to take industrial action will have to consider the moral question of whether they are willing to support the armed services who are defending the islands."



Pecking order: Mandy Walter, aged 20, meeting a two-week-old eagle owl hatched at the Falconry Centre, Newent, Gloucestershire. (Photograph: Suresh Karadia)

Middle East hopes fade

From Robert Fisk
Beirut

The last chance of success for President Reagan's Middle East peace plan appeared to be ebbing away last night, as Mr Yassir Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, announced that he saw "nothing" in the American proposal for Palestinian self-government in association with Jordan on the West Bank.

"I am sorry", Mr Arafat told journalists in Amman just before meeting King Husain for the third time in two days. "I see nothing because still the Americans completely support... the Israeli aggression, this Israeli military junta's crimes."

Mr Arafat said that he was still committed to the conclusions of the Arab summit at Fez last year, which called for an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital.

But, as usual, the PLO leader added a confusing rider, to the effect that the PLO's support for the Reagan plan "depends upon the attitude of President Reagan himself."

Although Mr Arafat did not elaborate, he was almost certainly referring to the PLO's request – hitherto made privately but none the less repeated on several occasions – that the United States should give a guarantee that Israel would withddraw from the occupied West Bank in return for the PLO's approval of the Reagan plan.

The White House has only been able to respond to this by repeating its demand for a freeze on Jewish settlements on the West Bank, and by discreet assurances to Arab leaders that the PLO would gain added prestige and strength by supporting the United States proposals, even at the cost of failure. Mr Arafat does not agree.

Nor, it seems, do his closest colleagues. Mr Faruk Kaddumi, head of the PLO's political department (in effect its Foreign Minister) yesterday described the Reagan plan as inadequate. "We refuse to consider it as an adequate base (for negotiations)", he said.

Mr Khalil Wazzir, the PLO's military commander, announced that "the Palestinians are not going to give a mandate to anyone. There was a long struggle for sole representation. We are not going to allow anyone to speak for us."

It was Mr Reagan's idea that King Husain could speak on behalf of the Palestinians in any future negotiations with the Israelis. But unless Mr Arafat has secretly produced some compromise proposal – as he was allegedly trying to do with the Jordanians last week – then the King is in no position to speak on behalf of the PLO, let alone open talks with Israel.

The King's own condition for

Continued on back page, col 7

Three die in air crash

A light aircraft crashed in Cambridgeshire yesterday, killing the three men on board instantly. The Musketeer had taken off from Marshalls airport, near Cambridge, and crashed on open ground near Little Downham.

Eye-witnesses said a wing fell off the aircraft.

Easter message

Dr Robert Runcie, in his Easter sermon in Canterbury Cathedral, accused totalitarian states like the Soviet Union and South Africa of practising the lie that man was a god. The Pope celebrated Easter Mass in St Peter's Square with 100,000 pilgrims Page 4

NUT request

Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, asked Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education, to state whether he supports the creation of a professional body for teachers Page 2

Burglary death

A woman aged 69 who had barricaded all her doors after a burglary two years ago was battered and died in a fire after an attempted burglary Page 2

Border attacks

The Vietnamese widened their attacks on Cambodian resistance bases along the Thai border, forcing thousands of civilians to flee into Thailand. Seven Thai soldiers were killed Page 3

Fairy tale ends

The woman who with her sister 65 years ago produced pictures which convinced Sir Arthur Conan Doyle that fairies existed reveals how she faked the photographs, which were to entrance Sherlock Holmes's creator and a generation of spiritualists Page 3

World Cup bid

England are making a late attempt to stage the 1986 World Cup. Ted Croker, secretary of the Football Association, foresees economic problems for Mexico, the new favourites to hold the event Page 11

Computer Horizons tomorrow investigates the fascinating new world of talking and listening computers, looks at the alarming developments in computer games and finds an accountant who turned redundancy to advantage.

Leader page, 9
Letters: On police powers, from Sir Kenneth Thompson, Mr Eldon Griffiths, MP and Judge David Williams, QC; state auditing, from Professor M. R. Garner
Leading articles: Church and State: Treasury
Obituary, page 14
Dr Walter Pagel, Dr Michael Dolley

Midnight boarding

'She now flies the white ensign'

By John Witherow

Operation Keren took place at 11.45pm on Thursday. Two buses drew up at Wallsend dry dock on the River Tyne and 55 naval seamen dressed as civilians were waved through by a security guard and clambered abroad the darkened and unmanned Keren.

Thirty-six hours later the former Sealink ferry slipped moorings and towed by tugs to spend the night anchored two miles offshore. According to the National Union of Seamen, the pilot was told the ship was undergoing engine trials.

The Ministry of Defence said that the secrecy was necessary because of the unsettled pay-negotiations between the NUS and the Liverpool-based Blue Star line. It added that the vessel was needed urgently to bring back 600 Servicemen and merchant seamen from the Falklands.

The ship had been drafted in during the latter days of the Falklands conflict to be used for accommodation. She was anchored on Port Stanley harbour and became known to the troops as the "Stanley Hilton".

The ministry decided that she would serve as an ideal troop carrier and last month bought her for £7.5m. She entered the Tyne on February 28 for a refit and was due to have sailed this week under Blue Star management.

An official of the ministry said yesterday: "She has been commissioned into the Royal Navy. It happened within hours of naval men going on board. She is now under the command of a naval officer and is flying the white ensign."

Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for West Lothian and a *persistent critic of the Government's Falklands policy*, said yesterday: "Reports indicate that a top level meeting of naval chiefs decided that the Keren should sail".

The ministry official said that the decision had been under consideration for about a week and be assumed that, because the navy was now in charge, the brief and unusual contract with Blue Star would have ended.

The NUS is convinced that Blue Star must have known that the navy intended to take over the vessel. Mr Jim Woods, regional secretary for the North-east, who visited the ship last week, said that he had had to pass through strict security to get into the dock.

The ministry remained calm under fire. "Our concern is for the 650 Service and civilian personnel who have been undertaking an arduous tour of duty and whose return to the UK is being delayed by the actions of this union", the official said.

"HMS Keren was bought to fulfil the function of a troopship and every day that goes by means that the men are being made to suffer because of the union.

"Because the Keren is no longer a North Sea ferry it would be absurd to pay the same rates to the crew for doing a different job and a higher rate than other merchant seamen in the South Atlantic."

Mr Neville Trotter, Conservative MP for Tynmouth, said yesterday: "The Navy is right to put the men serving in the Falklands first".

Mr James Slater (left), Mr Jerry Wiggin, and Mr Neville Trotter.

HMS Keren sailing out of the Tyne on Saturday.

Russia still hoping for missiles deal

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Western military and strategic experts say that despite the rejection by Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, of President Reagan's "interim proposal" on medium range missiles, the Soviet Union still hopes to reach agreement with the United States and is counting on Western Europe to force Washington into further concessions.

Moscow would only withdraw from the Geneva arms control talks "as a last resort", sources said.

Mr Gromyko's remarks at a press conference on Saturday showed that the Kremlin remains anxious to avoid the full deployment of new Nato missiles in Europe. Mr Gromyko gave a bravura performance, speaking for more than two hours almost without notes. It was his first Moscow press conference for four years, and underlined his status and importance to the Soviet leadership in its current efforts to impress Western public opinion in the war of words over missiles.

Mr Gromyko flatly rejected Mr Reagan's proposal for parity in medium range missile warheads as "unacceptable". His tone was mild, however, and ironic rather than aggressive. He emphasized that the Soviet Union could not be pressured into making last minute concessions, and said Mr Reagan's tactics were based on a misreading of the Russian character.

The interim proposal was "not serious", and if implemented would leave Nato with almost two and a half times as many medium range warheads in Europe as Moscow.

There was "no chance" of an agreement as long as the United States maintained its present position.

But Mr Gromyko was deliberately vague about what the Soviet Union would do if Pershing 2 and cruise missiles were deployed. Pressed to be specific, he repeated that Moscow would "try to see to it that its interests were safeguarded".

Mr Gromyko said agreement with the United States remained "the preferred option".

He rejected the Reagan plan on three counts: It ignored European-based American aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons; it left out of account the 162 British and French missiles, even though these were part of overall Nato forces; the United States wanted Russia to abolish its SS20 missiles in Asia as well as Europe. But the Soviet Union needed missiles in Asia to defend itself against American missiles based in Japan, South Korea and Diego Garcia.

● WASHINGTON: In a detailed and swift response, the State Department has expressed disappointment at Mr Gromyko's "unconstructive initial reaction".

Five arrests in protest at Faslane

Five arrests were made yesterday as 1,500 anti-nuclear demonstrators converged on the Royal Navy's Polaris submarine base at Faslane on the Clyde in the last event of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament's Easter programme of protest.

On their arrival the demonstrators began to decorate the perimeter fence with flowers and other "symbols of life" which CND organizers had advised should be "biodegradable".

Just as a funeral procession bearing an empty coffin was about to set off towards the main gates, five young demonstrators, in an amazing display of athleticism, managed to scale the 12ft high barbed wire fence. They were soon arrested by Ministry of Defence police.

Demonstrators outside sat down, frustrating police efforts to clear them from the fence but no other attempts were made to get into the base.

German Protests, page 4

White Easter leaves roads hazardous

Snow covered much of south-east England yesterday morning after overnight blizzards. In parts of Essex up to three inches of snow left many roads icy and treacherous.

All roads out of Dover in Kent were blocked for more than an hour in the morning by up to eight inches of snow, or by lorries that had skidded on icy roads.

In parts of Sussex up to four inches of snow fell. The worst hit areas were around Rye, Eastbourne and Lewes. Snow and ice also affected roads in many parts of mid-Wales, Shropshire, Herefordshire and Worcestershire.

However, in North Wales, thousands of day trippers arrived at the resorts amid sunshine. Mr Ronald Smith, director of tourism for Rhyl and Prestatyn, said: "It has been one of our best Easters".

In Northern Ireland, where heavy snow and sleet fell yesterday, the police warned drivers of continuing danger on the roads.

Forecast, back page

Whitelaw and Pym see shadow of axe

By Anthony Bevins
Political Correspondent

Two of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's most senior ministers, Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, and Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, are aware that they face replacement by the Prime Minister's "own men" in the event of an outright Conservative victory at the next election.

Mr Whitelaw's friends say that he has decided to stand again at the next election simply to block any attempt to replace him at the Home Office with Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment.

The Home Secretary, who has been one of Mrs Thatcher's most loyal ministers in spite of fundamental doubt about the Government's economic policies, would have an effective veto on the Home Office succession; he would apply it if Mr Tebbit's name was put forward.

His most likely replacement would therefore be Mr Cecil Parkinson, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who, while one of Mr Thatcher's inner circle, would not be expected to apply abrasive right-wing policies to a traditionally middle-of-the-road department.

Westminster sources suggest that Mr Whitelaw would probably become Leader of the Lords, while continuing in his unofficial role as deputy Prime Minister: a position which would enable him to block any attempt to extend unbridled right-wing dogma into the Government's social policy.

Mr Pym, on the other hand, appears set for a straight demotion. Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has let it be known that he would like to become Foreign Secretary and some of the Prime Minister's so-called "poisonous acolytes" have gone so far as to suggest that Mr Pym might like to become the Next Speaker of the Commons.

The Foreign Secretary has publicly denied any such ambition, and it is therefore possible that Mrs Thatcher might therefore send him back to his previous post as Leader of the Commons; a move which Mr Pym would be unable to resist.

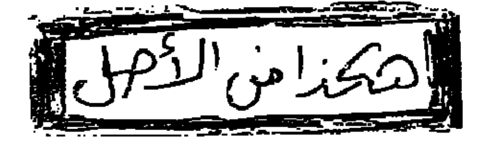
Certainly, given an outright majority in the Commons, Mrs Thatcher would want to consolidate her grip on the higher reaches of her Cabinet, a manoeuvre that would be completed by the appointment of either of the two favourites for the Treasury, Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy, or Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry, to replace Sir Geoffrey as Chancellor.

Meanwhile, Sir Geoffrey and Mr Parkinson are thought to have begun preliminary work on the party's manifesto. All nine policy groups, appointed last September to consider aspects of Tory policy "for the second term of office of the present administration", have submitted their reports.

Although the papers are strictly confidential it is understood that they contain none of the "wilder excesses" of right-wing policy which Conservative moderates had feared.

In fact, there is some suspicion that the groups were created simply as an exercise in party management and that Mrs Thatcher will want to restrict the manifesto to a general theme of free enterprise – "with every man a property-owner, every man a capitalist" – rather than producing a shopping list of detailed commitments.

The only firm, new policy which the Prime Minister appears to insist upon, over and above a continued extension of the borders of free enterprise through further denationalization, is the abolition of the rating system; a prize which has eluded Mrs Thatcher since she became party leader in 1975.



Sir Keith is challenged to support a new teaching association

From Lucy Hodges Education Correspondent St Helier

Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education, was challenged yesterday to say publicly whether he was in favour of a professional body for teachers.

Speaking in Jersey, where the National Union of Teachers' conference is being held, Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the union, said the previous Secretaries of State had supported such a body, but the signs were that Sir Keith did not. Mr Jarvis demanded that Sir Keith say publicly where he stood.

The NUT is to seek a meeting urgently with five other teaching unions to reopen discussions about a professional teaching body similar to the one that exists in Scotland. Teachers in England and Wales have never had a professional council to regulate training ethics and entry into the profession.

But the profession increasingly see the need for it. Last month Sir Keith published a White Paper on teacher training, in which he said he would use his powers to regulate the training curriculum.

Talks on setting up a professional body foundered in 1979 on the question of composition.

Mr Jarvis said yesterday that the NUT wanted to have half the representatives elected directly from the profession and half nominated by the union. He thought the NUT, the biggest union, with 250,000 members, should have more representatives than other unions. But they disagreed. The Scottish professional body is General Teaching Council for Scotland. Most of the members are elected by the profession.



Mr Fred Jarvis: "Minister should say where he stands".

The NUT's conference really gets under way today with a debate on disarmament, which is likely to inflame passions because last year's resolution on the subject was never implemented.

Union officials were told by counsel that the resolution broke the union's rules because it involved the union in political activity.

Mr Donald Winters, the union's new president, has ruled part of this year's resolution out of order, and that will be challenged today.

The movers want the NUT to endorse the peace and disarmament policy adopted by the Trades Union Congress, including the cancellation of cruise and Trident missile agreements, removal of all nuclear bases and weapons from British soil, and support for a nuclear-free zone in Europe.

Photocopy levy on books planned

Publishers are so annoyed with the widespread photocopying of their books in schools that they are negotiating a licensing system, whereby schools would have to pay 2p for every textbook copied.

Talks are going on between publishers and the local authority associations, Mr John Davies, director of the Educational Publishers Council, said yesterday in Jersey. He estimated that 200 million pages of books were pirated in each school year – in contravention of copyright law.

Under the system under discussion, to begin this autumn, local education authorities would be issued with a licence which would enable schools to continue the practice. Photocopying of a textbook would cost 2p and other books 4p.

The publishers would appoint inspectors similar to the ones employed by the Performing Right Society. They feel that the only way to protect their interests without resorting to legal action is to have a licensing system.

Ms Hutt stands by the manifesto

From Tim Jones Cardiff

Ms Jane Hutt, who is standing for Labour in the by-election at Cardiff, North-West, stands by her party's draft election manifesto, despite being called an extreme left-winger by Mr Roy Jenkins, leader of the Social Democratic Party, and by the Conservatives.

"My first reaction of hearing that", she said, "was that the SDP, after the result at Darlington, had to find some wild charge to fling at one of their political opponents. Mr Jenkins must be a worried man."

She added: "I do not like labels and I do not belong to any group within the Labour Party. The policies announced this week are the policies that I support."

She admires Mr Wedgwood Benn, but her hero is Mr Michael Foot, who will probably visit the constituency to help her in her attempt to become only the fourth woman from Wales to sit in Parliament.

"I shall be campaigning on the two central issues of jobs and peace", she said. "I shall be trying to show people that there is an alternative to unemployment and the lunatic arms race which threatens to destroy us all."

Ms Hutt, who lives in the poor Riverside area of inner Cardiff, is a committed unilateralist and became a member of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament 18 months ago.

She was at Greenham Common when the women surrounded the base and she has protested outside the RAF base at Brawdy, in Pembrokeshire, against the arms race.

In Cardiff her commitment has expressed itself in her fight against a Royal Ordnance factory in the constituency in which she is standing. She says that the plant, which the Ministry of Defence agrees is involved in the nuclear arms programme, should be closed, with guarantees of alternative jobs for the workers.

She said that her fear of another term of "unbridled Thatcherism" was sharpened when two years ago she visited the United States to study welfare services there.

Her supporters point out that although she comes from a middle-class background – her father is Professor of Geographical Pathology at St Thomas's Hospital Medical School, in London – her working experience makes her far more than a theoretical socialist.

Ever since moving to Cardiff 11 years ago Ms Hutt, who holds a degree in public and social administration from Kent University, has been involved in social work.

For the past six years she has been coordinator of Welsh Women's Aid.

General election: M. H. Roberts (C), 17,925; P. H. Owen (Lab Co-Op), 11,663; J. T. Roberts (L), 4,832; C. F. Palfrey (Pl Cymru), 743. C maj: 6,262.

Ms Hutt: "Issues are jobs and peace".



Six-year-old cyclist rides the motorway

A six-year-old boy's Easter cycle trip was brought to an abrupt end yesterday when astonished police spotted him pedalling furiously along the M63 motorway. Oblivious of cars flashing past at 70 miles an hour, Kirk Brooks (seen above after his adventure) was crouched over the handlebars of his battered red bicycle, which wobbled its way unsteadily along the inside lane.

"At first our men had difficulty believing their eyes", a police spokesman said. "The lad seemed very put out that we would not let him continue his journey. He could not understand why he should not be allowed to use the road like everyone else."

The boy's adventure began after a disagreement with his divorced father, with whom he was spending the first few days of his Easter holday. He crept from his father's home at Woodhouse Park, Wythenshawe, Manchester, and went to his grandmother's, near by, where his bicycle was stored, intending to return to his own home seven miles away.

But he got lost, and while police combed the area in an all-night search he was curled up asleep in a derelict house. Then, as dawn broke, he got back on his bicycle and followed signs to the M63 motorway.

Tired but safe at his home in Pepper Hill Walk, Alexandra Park Estate, Moss Side, yesterday, Kirk Brooks said: "I just wanted to get back home to Mum, and I thought the big road would be quickest. It was busy, but I am used to traffic, so I was not scared."

Mrs Margaret Brooks, aged 37, his mother, said: "I was certain something terrible had happened and spent all night pacing the floor. I am hugely relieved he is safe and have impressed upon him that he must never do anything like this again."

The boy's yearning for adventure is not new. At the age of three he was found wandering happily down the same motorway, and 12 months later he was stopped only minutes before leaving home with a packed haversack and the family's two Alsatian dogs.

Science report

Planet X cleared of upsetting Neptune

By the Staff of *Nature*

A new explanation has been put forward for the small perturbations in the orbits of the outer planets of the solar system, notably Neptune, which have been a long-standing puzzle for astronomers.

At one time an undiscovered Planet X, the size of the Earth and orbiting the Sun slightly beyond Pluto, was suggested as the cause, but that is not the answer, according to Dr Mark Bailey of Sussex University.

He suggests that the orbital perturbations of Neptune are instead due to the gravitational pull from an asymmetric concentration of matter in the so-called Oort Cloud, a diffuse swarm of comets in the outer reaches of the solar system.

The swarm, which is thought to start slightly beyond the orbit of Pluto and probably extends almost halfway towards the nearest star, was largely proposed in the 1950s by Jan Oort, the Dutch astronomer, as an explanation for the origin of the comets.

It is thought to [illegible] thousands of billions of [illegible] nuclei left over from [illegible] formation of the solar system about four and a half billion years ago.

Dr Bailey suggests that the innermost part of that cloud, which contains the bulk of the number of comets, is not evenly distributed around the Sun as thought, but may contain a greater mass of cometary material in some directions than in others, perhaps as a result of the way in which it was formed.

Gravitationally, that asymmetry could have an effect on the motions of the outer planets similar to that of the hypothetical Planet X.

If Dr Bailey's proposal that the Oort Cloud is flattened and concentrated nearer the Sun is accepted, it may not only explain the unusual motions of Neptune, but also give clues to the way in which the Oort Cloud was formed.

Unfortunately there is little chance of determining with certainty the actual distribution of matter in the cloud, since the comets in it are too far away to be directly seen from the Earth.

It may be possible to observe the comets as they pass in front of stars, momentarily blocking their light from Earth, but that happens unpredictably and has not yet been observed.

Although the Oort Cloud is thought to extend for a considerable distance from the Sun, perhaps 100,000 times the distance between the Sun and Earth, the outer parts of the comet swarm will have little gravitational effect on plenetary motion, since it becomes more symmetric and contains less mass than the inner part, according to Dr Bailey's hypothesis.

Source: *Nature*, (Vol 302, page *399)* March 31 1983.

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Man dies after being attacked in Armagh

From Richard Ford, Belfast

A Roman Catholic man died in hospital yesterday of injuries inflicted by a gang of men in Lurgan, co Armagh. Mr John McConville, age 22, an unemployed process worker, was walking home with a friend on Saturday night when the gang attacked him, leaving him lying in the street.

The gang fled in a car. The victim's friend ran off and was not hurt.

Detectives last night were keeping an open mind about the reason for the attack, and they appealed for any witnesses to come forward.

The police were also investigating an incident in Moira, co Armagh, on Saturday, in which shots were fired by an army patrol near where four people were duck shooting. No one was injured.

The shooting is believed tohave begun when the soldiers opened fire after hearing shots from the wildfowlers.

The policy of "knee-capping" people allegedly involved in crime in nationalist areas of Northern Ireland has apparently been ended by the Provisional IRA after more than 10 years of so-called "punishment shootings".

Mr Martin McGuinness, Provisional Sin Fein Assembly member for Londonderry, told hundreds of people at the republican plot in Milltown cemetery, west Belfast, yesterday that the policy had been dropped.

"Knee-capping", known as "the Belfast disease", is usually carried out with a handgun and in many cases the victim is not hit in the knees but in the thigh.

Several thousand people yesterday watched bands and a party of masked men dressed in paramilitary uniforms parade along Falls Road, in Belfast, in the biggest commemoration in Northern Ireland of the 1916 Dublin Easter Rising.

Fire ferry searched after theft

From a Staff Reporter Belfast

Hundreds of passengers on board the French car ferry Armorique yesterday were questioned by detectives investigating the theft of £2,000 from the car of a French school teacher who died in a fire when the vessel was off Cornwall early on Saturday.

Teams of police from the Irish Republic boarded the ferry when it docked at Ringaskiddy, near Cork, yesterday at the end of its voyage from Roscoff, and began a search of the 5,700-ton ship.

About 680 passengers were delayed for up to three hours as detectives combed cabins for the money stolen from the car, and as motorists left the ship their vehicles were searched.

A spokesman for Brittany Ferries, who own the boat, said there was no evidence that the blaze, which destroyed 66 berths, was connected with the robbery.

Last night as the ship returned to France, policeman in Cork said that no one had been arrested

● Seventy of the crew and passengers who were taken for medical examination at West Cornwall Hospital, in Penzance, rejoined the vessel for the rest of the journey, 'the Press Association reports.

Six passengers who were more seriously affected and were taken off by helicopter were all reported to be well yesterday.

The car and ferry passenger ferry was crossing from Roscoff, in France, to Cork when the fire was discovered as it was about twenty miles north of the Isles of Scilly. Four lifeboats, four helicopters and an RAF Nimrod aircraft took part in the emergency.

The dead man, M Jean Lamys, died fom suffocation.

Woman dies in fire after ferocious attack

Mrs Mary Willmore, aged 69, who shared her home with 15 cats, was battered and burnt to death in her home, which she had barricaded against burglars, the police said yesterday. She barricaded the doors after an attempted burglary two years ago at her home in Taplow, Buckinghamshire.

Her eccentric lifestyle may have led her murderer to believe that she had a hoard of money. She ate and slept in the kitchen of the house, ignored the door and always climbed in and out of the house from a window. She slept all day and wandreed about the house at night with the lights on.

Det Supt Maurice Caro said yesterday that she had been the victim of a ferocious attack, with very severe injuries being inflicted to her head with a long-handled instrument, possibly a spade. Her body had been found on the kitchen floor by firemen who had put out a blaze which had been started deliberately.

As more than sixty detectives began a murder hunt, Mr Caro said that the police were seeking four youths seen fleeing from a stolen car they had abandoned about half a mile from the murder scene.

He added: "The car, a red Austin Allegro, was stolen at 10 pm on Friday from Hanbury Close, Burnham, and dumped in Taplow High Street at 2.15 am on Saturday. A man saw four youths running from the car, and we are anxious to trace them."

The car, which has been impounded, was abandoned 12 minutes after the blaze started at Mrs Willmore's home. She was already dead. Mr Caro appealed for anyone who saw anything suspicious in Boundary Road between noon on Friday and 2.30 am on Saturday to get in touch with the murder incident room at Maidenhead police station.

The police, who believe that burglary may have been the motive for the killing, said Mrs Willmore lived on a small pension and equally small maintainance from her former husband, from whom she was divorced 10 years ago.

Miss Melanie Dobson, aged 21, a neighbour, described Mrs Willmore last night as a sweet old lady. "She spent all her money on feeding stray cats. She was a bit eccentric and would not ask anyone for heplp. She would never let anyone inside the house," she said.

Traffic fines up in magistrates' guide

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The recommended penalty for driving without insurance should be almost doubled, from the present fine of £60 to £100, and where deliberate the offence should involve disqualification, the Magistrates' Association has proposed in its latest list of suggested penalties for traffic offences.

The new penalty, like the old, would carry an endorsement. It is the biggest increase recommended by the association in this year's list to magistrates in England and Wales, arrived at after consultation with all its 57 branches.

Even where not deliberate, the offence of driving without insurance should carry seven or eight penalty points, the association recommends. A total of 12 points within three years means disqualification.

In fixing the level, magistrates are urged to consider not only whether the offence was diliberate, but also other mitigating circumstances, such as whether the offender was misled and whether he or the person who "permitted" the offence was responsible.

Other increases recommended are that drunken driving or driving with excess alcohol or refusing a specimen should carry a fine of £120 (up from £100), and disqualification of 18 months for refusing a specimen and between one and three years for drunken driving, depending on the quantity of alcohol.

Magistrates are also reminded the list is not a tariff; courts might wish to increase or lower the penalty according to the offender and the circumstances of each case.

● Drivers in the wealthiest parts of London are the main culprits in defrauding London parking meters, a two-week police operation in Knightsbridge and Belgravia has disclosed.

Paperclips, plastic spoons, ring pulls from tins and cardboard cutout coins were among items used by company directors, professional people and art experts to put the meters out of action, police said.

At least one arrest was made each day during the operation.

Gromyko 'playing to gallery'

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Having failed to influence last month's West German election, The Russians were now turning their attention to Britain, where an election would come within the next year, Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, said yesterday.

Interviewed on *The World This Weekend*, on Radio 4, he accused Mr Andrei Gromyko, his Russian counterpart, of "playing to the public gallery in the West" at the press conference in Moscow at which he rejected the latest initiative by President Reagan at the missile talks in Geneva.

But Mr Gromyko had chosen the wrong country. The Government was determined to negotiate an arms control agreement while remaining strong enough to deter an attack in the meantime he said.

He rejected Mr Gromyko's protest that the british and French warheads should be counted in the talks on Intermediate range nuclear forces (INF) in Europe. Ever since the 1960s those warheads had been regarded as strategic systems by the Russians themselves, who now for their own purposes were, trying to have them included in the INF equation.

The balance of intermediate-range weapons in Europe stood at 3,750 Warsaw Pact missiles and aircraft against 980 on the Nato side, an advantage of four-to-one to the Eastern block, he said.

If the 572 American Cruise and Pershing-2 Missiles were not deployed in Europe we would have "an extended flank, a gap in our deterrent strategy".



Fred Trueman (above), the former England cricketer, is fighting back after contracting legionnaires' disease. He is spending Easter in Spain with his wife and hopes to be fit again soon.

His daughter said yesterday: "He thinks he is very lucky to be alive. He was stunned when they told him he had contracted legionnaires' disease."

Mr Trueman, aged 52, became ill when he returned from Australia, where he had been working during England's winter tour. He was treated in a clinic near his home in the Yorkshire dales.

Forensic science and medicine: I

Subtler weapons for the crime fighters

Big advances in the scientific investigation of crime have been accomplished with modern and expensive apparatus developed during basic research in chemistry, biology, physics and medicine. The first article in a two-part series by PEARCE WRIGHT *reports on the introduction of some of the new techniques into forensic science laboratories.*

Forensic science investigations have increased dramatically over the past 20 years, reflecting the adaptation of the new methods and instruments developed originally for medical research and other aspects of physics, chemistry and biology to the specific needs of the forensic analyst.

Between 1977 and 1980 the number of investigations made by Home Office laboratories for regional police forces rose from 86,235 to 115,038. Work by the Metropolitan Police laboratory rose from 33,780 to 49,063.

But forensic science examinations extend beyond police investigations and the half a dozen large laboratories serving them. There are about thirty laboratories at least in the UK that undertake forensic science jobs covering complaints about food contamination, infringement of factory laws and pollution offences.

With new techniques, smears of blood found at scenes of crime but which have been too small, too old of too dry for scrutiny in the past, may now yield important evidence.

The method of analysis, by radioimmunoassy, is one of two new procedures among the growing number of scientific discoveries which lie behind the expansion of forensic science studies.

The other development enables a pattern of enzymes, giving a biochemical equivalent of a fingerprint, to be obtained from microscopic fragments of tissues at the roots of hair.

While the enzyme analysis can identify an individual, the blood smear test is more limited because it reveals the sex of the owner of the stain by showing the presence of progesterone, a female hormone, or testosterone, a male hormone.

These two innovations add considerable power to the efforts of forensic scentists to exploit our biological individuality. And that evidence may be as vital for exclusion of a person from an inquiry as for identification.

More than four years of research have gone into perfecting the two new tricks for crime investigation, and even more subtle methods are on the way.

Discoveries in genetic engineering, still at an early stage of use for clinical diagnosis by doctors, are already being explored at, for example, the Home Office Central Research Establishment at Aldermaston, in Berkshire, as potential aids for recognizing an individual from telltale biological scraps scarcely visible to the naked eye.

Most of the investigations in Britain are shared between the Home Office laboratories, serving police forces in England and Wales, and the laboratories operated directly under police control for the Metropolitan force in London and those in Scotland.

In addition the Forensic Science Society maintains a directory of experts in Britain available for independent advice. That list probably illustrates the difference between the public perception of crime detection, absorbed from fiction and television thrillers, and practice.

Part of the misconception relates to the rather omniscient figure of book and theatre, the Home Office pathologist, descending on the scene of crime. Apart from the fact that the pathologists are not called often, since the sort of case involving death at which one is required is still relatively infrequent, they also tend to be eminent medical practitioners or academics called in on a consultancy.

Forensic scientists make a clear distinction between their activity and that of the pathologist or police surgeon engaged in forensic medicine.

The last two may conclude that a body was hit by a car or a heavy blow on the head, but it is the forensic science evidence which may confirm whether or not a particular car, blunt instrument or person was implicated.

Allowing for all the new procedures, there are still basic questions which the forensic scientist cannot answer to the complete satisfaction of an investigating police officer.

The most obvious one concerns time of death. Although improvements have been made in narrowing the calculation, the fact remains that a body lying on a carpeted floor cools differently from one on tiles. Even more difficulty is caused when a body has been left in water.

Methods of improving time of death measurements are being tested, and the Home Office Central Research Establishment has awarded contracts to academic groups for studies. Those include examination of changes in the concentration of specific enzyme.

But for every case involving human remains there are more than 100 cases concerning offences with drugs, burglaries and motor offences or accidents. Investigations may call on just one or all three of the groups of expertise into which forensic science is organized: biology, chemistry, and drugs and toxicology.

Next: Forensic medicine.

Sizewell appeal dropped

An appeal to raise £500,000 for the objectors at the Sizewell B inquiry into Britain's proposed first pressurized water reactor (PWR) nuclear power station has been abandoned after only £8,000 was raised in two months.

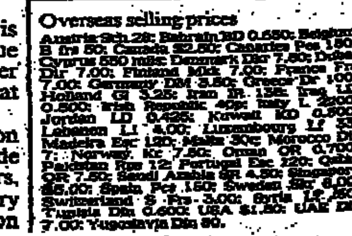
The appeal was launched earlier this year after the public inquiry into the Central Electricity Generating Board's proposal to build a PWR opened at the Snape Maltings, in Suffolk. The hearing which has so far sat for 13 weeks and is due to continue until the end of the year, adjourned for Easter

The electricity board is spending about £5m to argue the case that a £1,200m power station should be built at Sizewell, on the Suffolk coast.

In spite of strong pressure on the Government to provide public funding for the objectors, Mr Nigel Lawson, the Secretary of State for Energy, refused on the ground that it would set a precedent.

The appeal began with an initial donation of £4,000 to cover administrative expenses. Only another £4,000 was raised, which included a donation of £1,000 from the National and Local Government Officers' Association (Nalgo).

Other objectors at the inquiry, including the Friends of the Earth, the Council for the Protection of Rural England and the Town and Country Planning Association, have raised about £150,000



Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran Rl 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.500; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 55; Madeira Esc 120; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 120; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 6.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS 350; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 80.

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Police face claim for wrongful arrest

From Our Correspondent
Wolverhampton

A man who says he was arrested without explanation after his flat had been broken into by police officers, publicly humiliated and thrown into a cell for more than two hours, is to sue the West Midlands Police for wrongful arrest, false imprisonment, trespass and damage to property.

Less than 24 hours after Mr James Sinclair, aged 26, was allegedly subjected to that treatment another man was in custody accused of the same crime, a hammer attack on a shopkeeper in Lea Road, Wolverhampton.

Mr Sinclair, who lives in Oaklands Road, Wolverhampton, about 350yds from where the alleged hammer attack took place, on November 29 last year, said yesterday: "We have decided to sue the police. Counsel have been briefed and we are awaiting a date for the hearing."

The decision to sue will add to the controversy surrounding the Chief Constable, Sir Philip Knights, whose West Midlands force has been subjected to mounting criticism for public insensitivity and forceful methods.

On November 29 Mr Sinclair, a former Royal Artillery man, was decorating his landlords's home in Westminster Avenue, Penn, Wolverhampton. When he arrived home about 4pm he noticed a police car in the road.

He said: "I found my flat door had been kicked in. I thought I had been burgled. Everything inside was chaos.... I bumped into a policeman coming to see me. When I confirmed my identity, he said: 'We are taking you in.'

"At Birmingham Road police station I was booked in and flung into a cell still without knowing why I was there. Eventually a CID man took me to his office and when I explained where I had been that day, he said my story would have to be checked. Over an hour later police returned to my cell and said: 'You can go.'

"Before they released me I did sign to the effect that I had no complaints, but when you have been locked up for two hours without cigarettes and virtually without your wits, you'll sign anything to get away."

Mr Sinclair was known to the police because a few weeks before the hammer attack he had worked near by as a petrol pump attendant. After a dispute with his boss he had taken money from the till, for which he was charged and convicted.



Mrs Elsie Hill drawing a fairy just as she did years ago (Photograph: Brian Harris).

The Cottingley fairies

Secrets of two famous hoaxers

By David Hewson

With a few strokes of her pen Mrs Elsie Hill has ended a secret she kept for 65 years. The Cottingley Fairies, which entranced Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and a generation of spiritualists, were not of ectoplasm, but of Windsor and Newton Bristol board, a tough drawing material quietly secreted by Elsie Hill, then aged 15, in her bedroom in Yorkshire.

Two weeks ago *The Times* revealed that Mrs Hill, now aged 82, and Mrs Frances Griffiths, her cousin, aged 76, had finally admitted that the drawings, which convinced the creator of Sherlock Holmes that fairies existed, were fakes.

At her home in Nottinghamshire Mrs Hill revealed the first details of the methods the two girls used, though both women are still withholding a number of important facts about the case in the hope that they will sell the autobiographies they are writing.

The fairies were created when Mrs Griffiths was reprimanded for arriving at their home in the village of Cottingley, near Bradford, late and wet from falling in a stream. Her misdeed was compounded when she blamed it on the fact that she had been playing with the fairies.

Mrs Hill, who had already revealed a talent for drawing which was to earn her a living by colouring sepia photographs of soldiers fighting in the First World War, took some pieces of Bristol board, a number of hatpins, and her father's second-hand plate camera and the girls started to produce the photographs which puzzled technical experts for 50 years.

She waited until her parents were out, usually at choral society meetings, and drew the fairies in sepia, colouring them with watercolours. In most cases the girls fastened the illustrations into the ground in Cottingley Dell with hatpins.

The first photograph was treated as a family joke until Mrs Hill's mother became a Theosophist and took one of the photographs to a group meeting. It was circulated in Theosophist circles and found its way into the hands of Conan Doyle, who made it the subject of an article in *The Strand Magazine* in 1920.

Two years later, when the Cottingley Fairies were internationally famous, Conan Doyle produced a book on the affair entitled, *The Coming of the Fairies*.

Mrs Hill's father, like most of her family, was unconvinced. "He had always been a great admirer of Conan Doyle and I heard him say to my mother once: 'How could he ever believe such a thing and our Elsie nearly always the bottom of class?'"

Unreal though they were, the fairies have haunted both women throughout their lives. Mrs Hill went to the United States in 1925 because she was bored with the continuing publicity. She later married and lived in India before retiring, with her husband, to the Midlands.

"I was feeling sorry for Conan Doyle because the press had been giving him stick about the supernatural. I knew that he had lost his son in the war and I felt he was trying to comfort himself through unworldly things. It would have been terrible for him to have been destroyed by two little village kids."

The author gave the girls £20 in war bonds, which Mrs Hill used to help to pay for her fare to the US.

The existence of most of the fairies is now explained, but one mystery remains. It concerns a photograph in which the girls, unusually, are absent, and transparent fairies are depicted apparently in a sunny grass bower.

Mrs Griffiths maintains that she took the photograph and it is the only genuine one in the Cottingley Fairy annals.

Mrs Hill is adamant that she took it when no one else was around. "I am very proud of that one – it was all done with my own contraption and I had to wait for the weather to be right to take it. I won't reveal the secret of that one until the very last page of my book."



One of the photographs that fooled Conan Doyle.

Doctors win police Bill concession

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Home Secretary is to amend the Government's controversial Police and Criminal Evidence Bill to meet protests from doctors over police access to confidential records.

A concession was promised at a meeting last week between Mr William Whitelaw and a delegation from the British Medical Association, which has led some of the fiercest opposition to the Bill's provisions on powers to search for evidence.

The BMA has urged doctors not to cooperate with the police over access to patients' medical records, after the Government refused to exempt such records from new police search powers.

Ways of exempting medical records might include amending the Bill to exclude certain confidential records or limiting the powers to search and seize items of evidence such as clothing and materials, but excluding files.

The concessions, which may also apply to confidential papers held by clergy and other professional groups, who have also strongly protested over the powers, come shortly before the Bill enters its report stage before going to the House of Lords.

Letters, page 9

Thousands flee as Hanoi widens its attacks on Thai border camps

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

The Vietnamese Army widening its attacks yesterday on Cambodian resistance bases along the Thai border, forced thousands more civilians to flee into Thailand and caused turmoil in many Thai villages.

The Vietnamese spread the assault 90 miles to the north to shell the Sihanoukville camp opposite Surin province, where 30,000 supporters of Prince Sihanouk are living. Twenty civilians were wounded, five to them seriously according to British Red Cross doctors.

With the deaths of two more soldiers in hospital, Thai Army losses are now seven dead and at least 15 wounded. The cassault occurred when Vietnamese troops penetrated a mile into Thai territory near Phnom Chat, the guerrilla base captured by the Vietnamese last Thursday.

General Arthit Kamlong-Ek, Army Commander-in-Chief, said that there had been hand-to-hand fighting between his soldiers and the Vietnamese. His forces had also responded to the Vietnamese incursion by firing on Vietnamese positions with artillery and tanks.

Some Vietnamese still occupy bunkers they had dug despite Thai attempts to force them out. General Arthit said Thailand would lodge a protest at the United Nations against Vietnam's "flagrant violation of Thai sovereignty".

The Thai divisional commander in charge of the border area, Major General Prachum Biboonpanumat, said he expected more serious and prolonged fighting ahead.

About 8,000 more Cambodians fled into Thailand yesterday at Kok Taharn, north of an Aranyaprathet and were sheltering in an anti-tank ditch just inside the border. Thai and Vietnamese shells were passing over them. Earlier 18,000 had been moved from the ditch to a safer area inside Thailand.

Analysts said that the widening of Vietnam's campaign appeared further confirmation of its determination to wipe out all the resistance bases near the border. The current assault was the heaviest and most determined yet seen in the area.

Mr Son Sann, Prime Minister in the anti-Vietnamese coalition Government, said in Singapore that "Vietnam's aim is to finish us off once and for all". He appealed to the West not to stand idly by while Vietnam threatened all south-east Asia and attacked innocent civilians.

At Wong Samet and Bansa-Ngae, the two largest camps under his control, almost 100,000 civilians have packed their possessions ready to flee into Thailand if the battle reaches them.

Five Thai border villages have been evacuated and schools and hospitals close elsewhere because of the Vietnamse shelling which has wounded civilians, damaged houses and roads, killed cattle and destroyed telephone lines.

Most of the patients in the Ta Phraya district hospital were moved to a hospital at Aranyaprathet, 30 miles away, when shells narrowly missed it.

The death toll among Cambodians is not certain but reliable agencies put it at 200 with many more wounded. Nearly 250 of the most severely wounded have been evacuated to a special hospital eight miles from the border.

The hospital, which is part of the Khao-I-Dang refugee camp has seen an unprecedented reponse to appeals for blood for the wounded. Traditionally cambodians are reluctant to give blood because of old beliefs. In the past the hospital has had to bring blood from as far away as Australia, according to a delegate of the International Red Cross. This time, he said camp residents were providing more than enough, a situation made more remarkable by the nature of the donors and recipients.

Although most of the people needing blood are supporters of the Communist Khmer Rouge, their bitterest enemies, anti-communist supporters of old right-wing governments have been prepared to give blood to them. Cambodian officials at the camp said it was an "amazing example of solidarity against the Vietnamese."

Socialists favoured in Portugal

From Susan MacDonald
Lisbon

The official Portuguese election campaign opens this week with the four main political parties facing the problem of trying to galvanize an electorate who have had a basinful of party politics since the municipal elections last December. Polling takes place on April 25.

It is only just over three months since the loudspeaker vans were last patrolling the streets broadcasting pop music and party slogans and walls were covered with political posters. In that time both the Social Democrats (PSD) and the Christian Democrats (CDS) have suffered internal upheavals and the Socialist Party has not escaped its share of internal dissent.

Only the Moscow-orientated Communist Party retains an outward apppearance of unity. Both the PSD and the CDS have new leaders and, they say, a new look after the break up of their Democratic Alliance coalition.

Dr Mario Soares the Socialist Party leader, is perhaps the ablest at managing to inject some spirit into his campaign declarations; but there is little to separate the basic policies of the PSD, CDS and Socialists.

Portugal's problems are well known to both the politicians and the electorate. Senhor Mota Pinto, the new PSD leader, speaks of his party's aim to promote a mixed and competitive economy and the need to open up the unwieldy public sector, including denationalizing banking and to amend the present labour laws – all policies advocated but not implemented by Senhor Pinto Balsemao, the former PSD Prime Minister.

Senhor Lucas Pires, the new CDS leader, speaks of liberal nationalism and the need to stimulate investment and creativity.

Dr Soares in his "100 measures for the first 100 days" declaration aims to stimulate the economy by promoting competition.

The Socialists also now talk of denationalizing the banks.

The three parties have all at different times referred to the need for dialogue between the parties, management and unions in order to solve the country's serious economic and financial problems. Undoubtedly the next government will have to come to some form of understanding with the powerful Communist-backed unions.

In the last general elections in 1980 the PSD, CDS and small Monarchist Party ran under the Democratic Alliance banner and gained 44.91 per cent of the vote, followed by the Socialists with 26.65 per cent and the Communists with 16.75 per cent.

This time, with all the parties running separately it is unlikely that any one party will come through with a clear majority, although it is generally felt that the Socialists could obtain the largest share of the vote.

Their announced aim is an overall majority, but they realistically hope for about 37 per cent. The real battle, therefore, could begin after the election, with the need to form governing coalitions.

The Communist Party election slogan states that they should be in the government.

The ex-members of the now-extinct parliamentary watchdog "The Council of the Revolution" have formed an association open to all military personnel who want to keep the ideals of the 1974 revolution alive. Present membership totals more than 1,300.



Best foot forward: Richard Crane, from Cumbria, two days out from Darjeeling, West Bengal, where he and his brother, Adrian, began their attempt to run the 2,500-mile length of the Himalayas on March 18.

1,000 Punjab Sikhs held to forestall protests

Delhi (Reuter)–Police in the north Indian state of Punjab have arrested more than 1,000 Sikh militants to try to forestall protests to back demands for political and religous concessions.

Police said they would mount a big security operation today to keep Punjab's roads open and paramilitary units have been stationed at many points.

Thousands of Sikh demonstrators plan a road blockade in the latest phase of a protest movement headed by the regional Akali Dal party to press the central Government for religious and political concessions.

Demands include greater autonomy for an expanded Punjab. Mr Harchand Singh Longowal, the Sikh protest leader, has urged protesters to resist arrest and said the one-day road blockage programme would go ahead as planned.

He said Akali volunteers would block main roads by sitting on the highways and reciting Sikh scriptures.

In Upper Assam seven people were killed and 13 injured when police fired on an armed crowd of 500 which tried to attack a refugee camp. Several police were injured.

Real Ale knocks the fizz out of US beer

From Christopher Thomas
New York

There is a pale, highly carbonated fizz much loved by Americans that goes under the name of beer, a substance of deceptive strength served with a guaranteed headache in every glass.

As they gather in the dim, and often dismal, New York bars expatriate Brits are much given to severe bouts of nostalgia about the Bass, Sam Smith's, Old Peculiar and Marston's of their youth.

To some, it seems like a betrayal to dip one's nose into the deep, unenticing cold froth of a Budweiser or a Michelob.

Americans, of course, have never known anything better but they are not entirely beyond redemption, as evidenced by the first upsurge in home brewing since prohibition. There is, however, an even more momentous development – Real Ale has arrived in the US.

There have always been tiny corners of civilization where the proper stuff has been brewed; but in general the US has been bereft. Suddenly a significant number of small breweries, known for reasons of doubtful origin as boutiques, have begun producing traditional beer – or, at least, a respectable version of it.

Prohibition has a lot to answer for. Before that ridiculous experiment America boasted 1,600 breweries, producing a wide variety of gassy but different tasting beers. Only 750 reopened afterwards, a figure that was nearly halved by the mid-1940's in a series of mergers, takeovers and closures.

Within 30 years there were barely 70 breweries left and now the figure is 43, most of them producing a brew so similar you would think the industry had got together and standardized the stuff.

One of the most successful of the new wave breweries is the Independent Ale Brewery in Seattle, Washington State, whose Red Hook ale is turning up at bars and restaurants throughout Washington, Oregan and Alaska. In deference to British Real Ale, it is mostly served in pint glasses at the extremely reasonable price of $1.75 (about £1.20), that compares with a price of $1.80 or thereabouts for a 12 oz bottle of normal American beer in a normal American bar.

Mr Paul Shipman, one of the founders of the Independent Ale Brewery, said American beer has been getting more and more tasteless for at least 20 years because the big breweries have tried to appeal to an increasingly broad market.

His biggest problem is how to educate Americans about real ale, to convince them that for generations they have been drinking insipid rubbish. "Red Hook sells very well among people who were already real ale fans but we still find a lot of people do not understand what it is all about", Mr Shipman said.

The principal target of his brewery's campaign is Watney's Red Barrel, which fought a valiant but losing battle with Camra (the Campaign for Real Ale) in Britain and is now, according to Mr Shipman, being displaced by Red Hook in a number of establishments in the American North-West.

There are several counts on which Red Hook would fail a Camra test, Mr Shipman conceded; but he is confident that the problems will be overcome. For example it is conditioned in tanks, not casks. Even more seriously it is pressured with carbon dioxide because beer pumps are not available anywhere in the United States. Besides which, some customers complained that without the gas the beer seemed flat.

"We are looking into that one" Mr Shipman promised. "We may import pumps from England. We are determined eventually to reach standards that Camra would accept. Somehow we have to teach Americans that they are drinking over-cold, tasteless beer."

Developers sue minister over gallery contest

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

A firm of developers is to sue Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for the Environment, for more than £2m over the result of last year's National Gallery architecture competition.

London Land Investment & Property Company has decided to go ahead with the case even though its architect partners are almost certain to withdraw.

London Land and the American firm of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill combined last year to produce one of the 79 entries in the competition to design an extension to the National Gallery, in Trafalgar Square.

The two firms have since produced the £80m London Town Square development, on the site of Whiteley's department store in Queensway, west London.

The Skidmore design for the gallery was rejected last year even though gallery staff had supported it.

All designs in the gallery contest were rejected after what Mr Michael Heseltine, then Secretary of State for the Environment, called "a pragmatic adjustment to the arrangements".

The London architectural firm of Ahrends, Burton and Koralek was declared winner of the competition and told to produce a new design. It is now working with senior gallery staff to produce a final version of the new building.

Skidmore and London Land decided in January to sue for the costs of entering the contest after being advised that they had been deprived unreasonably of victory and its financial rewards. But Skidmore, which had hoped to open a London office early this year, is now almost certain to drop its action.

London Land, which intended at first to claim the cost of entering the competition, has decided also to claim £2m in expected lost profit from the first 18 to 21 months of running the new building next to the gallery.

Grandparents to contest 'slave' son's farm bid

From Our Correspondent, York

Mr Charles Ireland, who shot dead his parents after allegedly being treated like a slave at his home, faces a legal challenge from his grandparents to clear their daughter's name.

His attempt to gain ownership of the farm where he killed his mother and father is to be contested by Mr Jack Knights and his wife, who will deny allegations that he was treated cruelly.

Mr Ireland, aged 21, who was covicted of manslaughter 10 days ago but freed for a new life, claimed in evidence that his mother horse-whipped him, fed him on scraps from the table, and sometimes forced him to sleep in a dog's kennel.

But solicitors for Mr and Mrs Knights, of Barrowcliffe Road, Scarborough, North Yorkshire, say in a statement that their clients plan to remove the smears on Mrs Joan Ireland, their daughter, who died aged 41, and challenge Mr Ireland's claim to a share of his victims' estimated £500,000 estate at a High Court hearing under the Forfeiture Act, 1982.

The statement says: "Our clients, as parents of the late Mrs Joan Ireland, wish to make it clear that they do not accept the various allegations made against Mr and Mrs Ireland, including the alleged ill treatment of their son prior to their deaths.

"The claim to benefit from the estate is a matter for the court to decide, and upon which we will be advising Mr and Mrs Knights.

"But if those or similar allegations are to be repeated in support of the claim, we will be instructed to deny them or seek evidence to refute them."

Mr Ireland has been advised by his lawyers to make a claim for Ings Farm, at West Knapton, near Malton, North Yorkshire, where he carried out the killings.

Post haste in Tolstoy's day

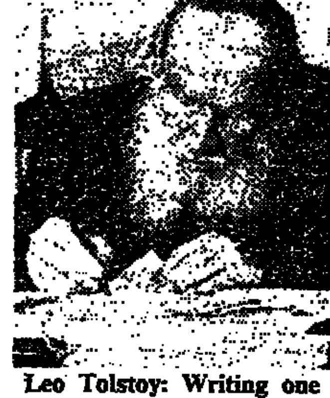
From Richard Owen
Moscow

Russians, like everyone else, constantly complain that things are not what they used to be. The fact is that whether under Stalin or under the Tsars, things were on the whole a great deal worse and the official view that things are getting better all the time is not unfounded, given the abysmal starting point.

None the less, Russians still talk as if there was a golden age in which eggs tasted of eggs and ice cream of ice cream, the trains ran on time and letters arrived the day after you posted them.

The newspaper *Literaturnaya Gazeta* has just proved them right, at least on the last point. It has published the results of a survey on postal deliveries which prove beyond all shadow of doubt that the service has markedly deteriorated since the time of Tolstoy, at the turn of the century.

The much-maligned Tsarist system, it appears, managed regularly to get a letter from Moscow to St Petersburg (now Leningrad) in two days. Tolstoy used to write to the Petersburg public library from his Moscow home and in 1900 could count on a swift delivery and reponse.



Leo Tolstoy: Writing one of his many letters.

Literaturnaya Gazeta conducted an experiment which showed that a similar letter sent today takes at least four days to get to Leningrad. Ah, the Leningrad post office said when confronted with this discrepancy, but Tolstoy was a famous writer, and a count to boot. He must have used special channels.

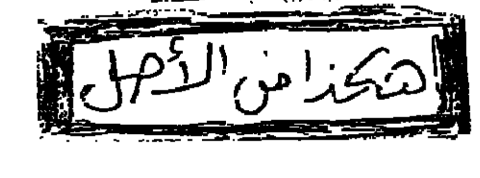
Not so, the paper said, and numerous readers wrote in to say that their family archives proved that the Tsarist postal system had been just as efficient in the case of ordinary citizens.

The paper published a list of deadlines issued by the Soviet Ministry of Communications and said that most of them were not met. Letters posted to another address in the same town or city are supposed to reach the addressee the following morning, but rarely do.

Letters between towns in European Russia should take three days to reach their destination, but the paper said even this generous provision was not observed. Almost all letters were delayed, the report said, in some cases for a week or more.

The paper said that the Soviet post office did not on the whole lose letters, and that mail was conscientiously and cheerfully delivered, eventually. When it wrote to the head of the postal service at the Ministry of Communications to ask for an explanation of the delays, however, it received no reply.

It turned out that the letter had been lost in the post. Either that, the paper commented, or the official concerned prefers not to talk about it publicly and finds it easier to blame his own deteriorating service for "mislaying" an unwelcome piece of mail.



Reagan policy attacked as waves of Germans protest against the bomb

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

A prominent Social Democrat told thousands of anti-nuclear demonstrators over the Easter weekend that the American concept of strategy was "idiocy" and "a councel of absolute madness".

Herr Oskar Lafontaine, chairman of the Saarland SPD and a member of the party's national executive, again called into question German membership of Nato, saying American security policy had undermined the basis of Nato's existence. Last week he said President Reagan was mad and urged his country to leave Nato. His remarks were quickly repudiated by Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel, the SPD leader.

A rally in Duisburg in Saturday, Herr Lafontaine again called for opposition to any attempt to make Germany "a nuclear Battle-field" and accused the Americans of an "irresponsible policy of overarmament".

He said Washington's new defence proposals shook the basis of the previous policy of deterrence, which rested on the assurance of a second strike. The United States now wanted "clear military-strategic superiority" he added. whoever approved the deployment of Pershing 2 missiles in the Federal Republic was "offering our people as hostages for each American adventure in the Third World".

His remarks are likely to provoke another storm of controversy. Last week government supporters pointed to his comments as evidence that the Social Democrats had abandoned their previous defence policies and support of the Nato Alliance.

Thousands of West Germans took part in marches and demonstrations throughout the country yesterday but few incidents were reported.

demonstrators continued to blockade American military bases in Southern Germany, sitting down in access roads outside sites where they say the new Pershing 2 missiles are to be deployed in the autumn.

At Neu-Ulm police caried away up to 200 people, including a leading anti-nuclear campaigner and newly-elected member of parliament for the Greens, former General Gert Bastian, who left the German Army in 1980 in opposition to the Nato deployment decision. A big rally was planned for the evening outside the Wiley Basrracks, where the blockade began on Good Friday.

About 19 protest actions were held in Bavaria, with motor cavalcades and rallies outside Nato bases and munitions depots. Marches, beginning at various points and converging on Nuremberg, were held in Northern Bavaria, and in neighbouring Baden-Württemberg protesters surrounded American bases.

The only major incidents occurred in West Berlin, where several hundred protesters who had not registered their demonstration with the police attempted to blockade the American radar station in the British sector of the city: about 60 were arrested, mostly young people. Last week the British military commandant issued a ban on all demonstrations within a specified distance of military installations in the British sector.

On Saturday members of the alternative Berlin "Scene," who are not directly connected with the official peace movement, tried to hold up traffic in the city centre and hinder shoppers. Nineteen people were arrested on charges of theft, damage to property and breach of the peace.

Today the peace movement in the city is holding a march, to end at the Airlift Square, where clergy and prominent left-wingers will address a rally. A spokesman for the organizers said only about 10,000 to 20,000 people were expected because of the poor weather and the large number of people on holiday.



Urbi et orbi: The Pope blessing the crowd in Rome yesterday. He spoke in 44 languages.

Pope says Mass for 100,000 pilgrims and warns on nuclear threat

From John Earle Rome

The Pope, in his Easter message yesterday, affirmed mankind's need of Christ and the Church in a world threatened by ills and disasters, both natural and caused by man. His message was delivered from the balcony of St Peter's Basilica after a 90-minute Mass to more than 100,000 pilgrims, who braved showers and squalls which turned umbrellas inside out and rocked the metal framework of the canopy above a specially erected altar in the square.

The Pope called on mankind to submit itself to Christ's power and, in an evident reference to the nuclear threat, said: "The more you notice the hour of death on the horizon of your history, submit yourselves the more fully to His power."

He emphasized the Roman Catholic Church's involvement in supporting all those who were suffering. He listed various categories of sufferers – the poor, the hungry, refugees, the imprisoned and tortured, the kidnapped, those threatened by violence and civil war, the victims of disasters, the unemployed, the sick and the aged – reiterating each time: "We are with you."

He ended by giving Easter greetings in 44 languages, including 11 of the Slav group, as well as in some less widely spoken tongues such as Maltese, Irish and Romany. The last and longest greeting was a message of hope in his own Polish, during which he said: "God puts Himself on the side of man. In His love, He gives him life, and he gives him back freedom and dignity. Wipe your tears, all you who weep."

The lie that man is a god

The existence of totalitarian states like South Africa and the Soviet Union springs from man's belief in the lie that he is a god, the Archbishop of Canterbury said in his Easter sermon yesterday, the Press Association reports.

But that same environment had led to Christians in both countries finding a new faith in the resurrection. Dr Robert Runcie told the Easter Sunday congregation at Canterbury Cathedral.

He said men had always been tempted to live out the lie that they were gods, and the West was nearing the end of an historical period in which there had been a "particularly vigorous" attempt to assert that the sun should orbit around us.

"Tragically, man's progress towards god-like management of his fellows and of nature itself has, in our own day, culminated in the unleashing of seemingly unmanageable forces", he said.

"Nuclear weapons and the horrifying prospect of nuclear warfare are, of course, the most eloquent symbol of this tragic development.

"But the tragedy can also be seen in the capacity of totalitarian states to subject their subjects to previously undreamt of manipulation and social engineering which no moral wisdom can possibly control or justify."

● WARSAW: The Polish Primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, who appears to be avoiding church-state controversies before the Pope's visit in June, issued a brief and cautious Easter address, Reuter reports.

He refrained from direct criticism of the Communist authorities voiced by less senior clergy and confined himself to a religious theme that all believers had "joy, hope and courage stemming from the resurrection".

● PEKING: More than 10,000 Catholics took part in religious ceremonies here during Holy Week, AFP reports.

About 8,000 Catholics saw the culmination of the week's activities, Easter Sunday Mass, celebrated by the Bishop of Peking, Right Rev Michael Fu Tieshan, at the Nantang Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception.

Dr Blanch, page 10

Mrs Bhutto in Britain for private visit

Begum Nusrat Bhutto, widow of the former Pakistan Prime Minister, who was executed exactly four years ago today, has arrived in Britain on a private visit, Henry Stanhope writes.

She was recently allowed to leave Pakistan after doctors said that she needed treatment overseas for suspected cancer.

The Home Office said that Mrs Bhutto, who succeeded her husband as leader of the People's Party in Pakistan, staying in Britain for berween three and six months. She is believed to have arrived in London 10 days ago.

Spanish praise for Thatcher

Madrid – Mrs Thatcher has been praised as a true statesman by Senōr Fernando Moran, the Spanish Foreign Minister, who however, recommended that Britain should try to improve its relations with Spain by taking a more flexible attitude over Gibraltar, Richard Wigg writes.

Senōr Moran said that Mrs Thatcher, whom he met in London last month had displayed "great nationalist spirit" which had been enhanced by the Falklands crisis.

China to barter with Russia

Peking (Reuter) – China and the Soviet Union will soon sign a border trade agreement, their first for about 20 years. The two countries agreed to sign the treaty last October.

The trade is to be by barter. Border trade is conducted by provincial rather than national officials.

Boeing scare

Honkong (AP) – A British Airways Boeing 747 made an emergency landing at Honkong last night after developing engine trouble. The jet carrying 16 crew and 158 passengers, had left Hongkong for London when one of the engines malfunctioned. The aircraft returned and no one was injured.

Lippizaner foal

Piber (AP) – One of three Austrian Lippizaner brood mares receiving interferon against a killer epidemic has given birth to a healthy foal. Thirty-four horses at the Lippizaner stud farm have died from equine rhino-pneumitis, a herpes-induced virus.

$6m gold haul

New York (Reuter) – Thieves using a sledgehammer smashed their way into a jewelry store here and stole more than 900lb of gold chain valued at about $6m (£4m).

Gulf alert

Marana (AFP) – The return of the north wind is threatening to drive a series of oil slicks the size of Belgium towards six Gulf countries. Oil was sighted six miles from Qatar yesterday.

Train strike

Lisbon (Reuter) – Portugal's striking train drivers have preclaimed an indefinate stoppage to protest against the Government's attempt to dismiss drivers who had refused to maintain a skeleton service.

Lashing offence

Maputo (AP) – Mozambique has introduced public floggings for subversion. People found guilty of "crime's against the security of the people and people's state" can be publicly lashed up to 30 times.

Quake panic

San José (AP)–An earthquake in Costa Rica caused confusion, panic and minor damage in the capital, where about 300 people were treated for shock.

Grand prix riot

Sydney (AP) – Sixteen police were taken to hospital after seven hours of rioting at the Australian motor cycle Grand Prix at Bathurst, west of Sydney. Molotov cocktails and botles filled with gravel were thrown at the police. Seventy people were arrested.

CIA arming enemies of Sandinistas

By Our Foreign Staff

The US Central Intelligence Agency has spent millions of dollars on training and arming opponents of Nicaragua's left-wing Sandinista Government, and is deeply involved in supplying the insurgents with military intelligence and sobotage equipment, investigations by the *New York Times* and *Newsweek* magazine have disclosed.

Fighting between the Honduras-based insurgents and the Nicaraguan Army has continued inside northern Nicaragua over Easter, according to officials in Menagua. Both sides claim that the intensifying conflict has taken several hundred lives in recent weeks.

The United States has been strongly criticized at the United Nations for its covert support for national guardsmen of General Anastasio Somoza, the late Nicaraguan dictator, and disaffected former Sandinistas now conducting raids from Honduras into several Nicaraguan provinces.

According to *Newsweek*, the CIA has spent $30m (£20m) on arming and training the Nicaraguan exiles, including $11m from a secret fund. A correspondent on patrol with the insurgents said they were using American-made field radios and carrying Belgian-made rifles of a type formerly used by the Honduran Army.

Quoting a Honduran informant recently involved in joint military planning with the United States, the *New York Times* said that more than 50 American military advisers trained rebel units in Honduras last year.

It added that the United States was providing frequent intelligence reports to the insurgents on movements of Nicaraguan troops, artillery and tanks, and had also given underwater equipment an explosives to sabotage teams sent into Nicaragua early this year.

The United States was also behind air shipments of arms and ammunition in August, 1982, to Miskito Indians in eastern Honduras, where thousands have fled under pressure from the Nicaraguan Government, which accuses the Indians of aiding subversion.

Nicaragua's treatment of the Indians, whose ancestral lands lie across the border, was criticized last week by several Western countries, including Britain, at the UN Human Rights Committee, which questioned the arrest and killing of hundreds of Miskito Indians by the Sandinista Government.

The committee also questioned the alleged use of torture by the regime, the abuse of some clergymen, the antisemitic campaign which forced Nicaragua's small Jewish community to flee, the enforcement of curbs on the press, judiciary and political parties and the driving of democratic opponents into exile.

While the United States exaggerates the democratic element among the insurgents, the Nicaraguan regime for its part downplays the extent of domestic

Song but no dance in Sun City

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The racial realities of South Africa intruded unexpectedly and uncomfortably into the showbiz glitter of the opening night performance by the touring American singing group Sha-Na-Na at the Sun City Superbowl in Bophuthatswana last week.

The group's only black singer, Denny Greene, stormed off the stage after he had invited four white women from the audience to partner him in a "dance contest" number and had been turned down by each one. The rest of the group found no such reluctance.

Another member of the group, Jon "Bowzer" Bauman, tried to go on with the show to shouts of "where's Greene?" from the audience. "If somebody would dance with de guy maybe he'd come back", Bauman finally suggested, somewhat non-plussed.

Eventually a young girl volunteered to steel herself to the ordeal, but Greene declined to reappear. He said afterwards: "I don't need one Caucasian to intermediate between me and another Caucasian before somebody will dance with me. I can't tolerate racism. It's totally wrong and I'm not going to play the game."

Commenting generally on South Africa, Greene observed: "Basically there's no inter-racial anything. It's a very sick situation. That's why I opted not to deal with South Africa. It's too retarded and primitive for me."

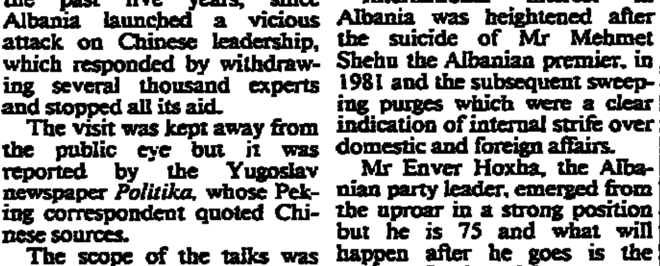
Many people would say that Greene, and Sha-Na-Na, should have known better, particularly as it was their second visit to Sun City. The incident nicely illustrates the mixture of naivety, cynicism and financial greed which brings highky paid foreign stars to Sun City.

Bophuthatswana is one of the four "independent" tribal states created by South Africa in pursuit of its long-term goal of stripping all blacks of their South African citizenship. The Sun City complex is run as a 50-50 venture by the Bophuthatswana Government and a South African hotel chain.

Only two and a half hours drive north west of Johannesburg, Sun City offers not only the superbowl but also the attractions of legal gambling and sex across the colour line, both of which are forbidden in white-ruled South Africa. The Superbowl audiences are mainly white.

Lured by the prospect of making lots of money in a short time, in an exotic clime, many foreign stars – Frank Sinatra, Liza Minelli and Shirley Bassey have been among Sun City's top name catches – easily allow themselves to be persuaded that Bophuthatswana is a genuinely independent black-ruled state.

The reaction to Greene's invitation to dance is not surprising in the South African context. Inter-racial dancing – presumably because of the sexual possibilities which it suggests, is banned



China and Albania edge towards understanding

From Dessa Trevison, Belgrade

Trade relations between Albania and China may be resumed after a recent discreet visit to Tirana by a Chinese trade delegation.

Relations have been strained between the two countries for the past five years, since Albania launched a vicious attack on Chinese leadership, which responded by withdrawing several thousand experts and stopped all its aid.

The visit was kept away from the public eye but it was reported by the Yugoslav newspaper *Politika*, whose Peking correspondent quoted Chinese sources.

The scope of the talks was limited to economics, but its wider political context is clear. Albania is arousing increased interest both in Moscow and Washington, and it suggests that China does not wish to be left behind, especially as, unlike the other two, it has maintained diplomatic relations.

Recent Albanian statements have emphasized that ideological differences, and the fact that Albania regards China as a capitalist country should not stand in the way of economic relations.

Moscow recently renewed its offer to resume diplomatic relations, broken off in 1961, but Tirana once again rejected the approach outright. Washington never went as far, but feelers were obviously being put out in newspaper reports claiming that the United States would welcome the resumption of diplomatic relations, and may even be ready to consider, together with Britain the return of Albanian gold kept in Britain since the war.

International interest in Albania was heightened after the suicide of Mr Mehmet Shehu the Albanian premier, in 1981 and the subsequent sweeping purges which were a clear indication of internal strife over domestic and foreign affairs.

Mr Enver Hoxha, the Albanian party leader, emerged from the uproar in a strong position but he is 75 and what will happen after he goes is the subject of serious debate.

Which way the country turns is worrying for the Yugoslavs, whose relations with Albania are bad and, with more than 1,500,000 Albanians within their borders especially so.

Recently Mr Mitja Ribicic, the Yugoslav party leader said thet it was in Yugoslav interests "not to see Albania become the hotbed of instability in the Balkans". He did not wnat to see Albania become the subject of a tug-of-war between the big power blocks.

The Yugoslavs therefore, seem to be welcoming Peking's reappraisal of policy and its willingness to resume economic relations. Military and economic aid amounted to some $5,000m until it came to a halt in 1978.

Passions run high in Jerusalem

From Christopher Walker Jerusalem

Scores of undercover Israeli policemen and agents of Shin Bet, the local equivalent of MI5, attempted to mingle inconspicuously with the tens of thousands of Christian pilgrims gathered over the Easter weekend in the walled city of Jerusalem – conquered by Israel in 1967.

Their mission was to counter well-publicized threats by Jewish extremists to hold illegal Passover prayers on the Holy Temple Mount.

Less subtly disguised were the scores of young Palestinians recruited by Muslim religious leaders to guard the sacred plot over the holiday period.

Although the normally tranquil 28-acre site does not include the main holy places associated with Easter, it has become the focal point for the tension between Arabs and Jews in the Holy Land because, as well as being the location of the first and second temples of the Jews, it contains the Dome of the Rock and the al Aqsa mosque, the third most revered Islamic shrine after Mecca and Medina.

The threat by the fringe Israeli group known as Neemanei Har Habayet (the faithful of the Temple Mount) to make one of their periodic attempts to pray in the sacred area was treated particularly seriously because Easter Sunday was the first anniversary of the traumatic morning a year ago when an Israeli soldier went berserk with a rifle, killing two Palestinians and wounding many more.

Easter patrol: Armed Israeli soldiers watching crowds of pilgrims and tourists in the Old City of Jerusalem.

The reverbrations of that attack are still being felt in relations between Jews and Arabs, both within Israel and in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The fear, verging on paranoia among Muslims, that Jewish extremists one day will take over their holy site an attempt to rebuild the temple on the spot from where Muslims believe the Prophet Muhammad ascended to heaven was reinforced last month, when about 40 militant Jews attempted to penetrate the Mount via an underground passage and build a symbolic settlement on it.

It is nearly impossible to convey to outsiders the depth of Arab passion which such Jewish efforts to gain a foothold on the Mount (known to the Arabs as as Haram al Sharif, or the Noble Enclosure) can cause. in the deteriorating security situation that passion has fused with national sentiment to form an explosive mixture which, some observers believe, could one day lead to a holy war.

Malaysia ends British boycott

From David Watts Singapore

Malaysia has dropped its "buy British last" policy. Government departments have been told to resume purchases of British goods in the normal way and the Prime Minister's Office will no longer vet Government contracts to see if there is an alternative to a British purchase.

The announcement came from Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad, the Prime Minister, 18 months after the policy was introduced after a series of real and imagined slights by the British against the Malasians.

But the Prime Mnister, who dined with Mrs Margaret Thatcher earlier this year as part of the process of improving relatins with Britain, made it clear in his announcement that the change was as much due to the competitive pricing of British goods as to the imporvement in the atmosphere between the two countries.

He told a Malaysian political gathering in Kuala Lumpur: "It has been foung that British goods are now relatively cheaper than before following the decline of the British pound and it is only logical that British goods and services should be bought if they are of good quality." This was an indication that the Malaysian leader was keen to find thoroughly practical reason for going back on his policy for a number of domestic reasons.

Much will depend upon how civil servants implement the policy and whether or not they see further advantage in taking digs at the British lion.

Two faces of Argentina's remembrance day

From Andrew Thompson, Buenos Aires

Argentina today marks the first anniversary of the invasion of the Falkland Islands with official ceremonies to honour the servicemen who died.

April 2 was declared a national holiday, but as the anniversary this year coincided with Easter celebrations, the official commemoration was moved to today. The main event will be a short Mass at the Stella Maris Church, seat of the military vicariate, which will be attended by members of the three-man military junta, the President, and other authorities.

There will also be ceremonies to honour the dead in cities around the country from which conscripts and officers were sent to the islands.

A series of unofficial events took place on Saturday. About 500 people took part in a rally organized by the Centre of Malvinas (Falklands) War Veterans in Air Force Square (previously known as Englishmen's Square) in central Buenos Aires.

The rally had been banned by the police, but it went ahead without incident. The war veterans burnt British and US flags and effigies representing Señor José Martinez de Hoz, a former Economy Minister, and a British soldier (wearing a badge which read "CIA").

They chanted slogans against the military regime, called for a full investigation of the handling of the war and demanded improved assistance for veterans.

The anniversary has also been marked by a series of public statements by military figures, Government officials, and politicians. Most attention has centred on statements by General Leopoldo Galtieri, the former President, and by Señor Nicanor Costa Méndez, the former Foreign Minister.

An interview with General Galtieri was published on Saturday by the mass circulation daily, *Clarin*. In it, the former President said that the decision to invade the Falklands was taken in January, 1982, and that Señor Carlos Ortiz de Rosas, the Argentine Ambassador in London, was informed in February.

"He told me that, if we were going to invade, we would have to ensure that none of the English people on the islands would be hurt, not even by twisting an ankle. We almost ordered our troops to invade without live ammunition."

General Galtieri agreed that the war communiqués had been "triumphalist". "I myself was surprised when I was given the news that Puerto Argentino (Port Stanley) had fallen."

Señor Costa Méndez said that the occupation of the islands had been carried out with a view to a negotiated solution with Britain.

"We fought for that possibility up to the last moment", he claimed, adding that "if the mediation by (US Secretaryof State Alexander) Haig had started on March 30 instead of April 6, there would not have been a war".

Among other public statements, Admiral Rubén Franco, the current Navy commander, said that "the exploit which began on April 2 has not ended... The day will come when an Argentine hand will raise our flag forever in the exact place where our men made history."

● NEW YORK: The US Navy Department has paid glowing tribute to the intelligence, discipline and training of British troops during the Falklands war, Christopher Thomas writes.

They "demonstrated an almost uniformly high standard of skill and performance" in terrible weather conditions, it said in a report entitled *Lessons of the Falklands*.

The report quotes American and Military analysts as saying that British stamina and enterprise played a vital role in the victory over numerically superior Argentine forces.

In contrast, the Argentine forces committed "major failures in staff planning and logistic support". As a result the Argentine troops, although more numerous and in some repects better armed than the British ground forces, failed to form an effective fighting force, despite the bravery of Argentine pilots.

Prince finds his polo is rusty

From Grania Forbes, PA Court Correspondent, Sydney

A meeting with an old flatmate brightened up the day for the Princess of Wales yesterday, when she went to wet and chilly Sydney to watch her husband play polo.

The Prince and Princess came from the warm sunshine of Albury, where they attended an Easter service at St Matthew's Church, to the rain-sodden ground at Warwick Farm. The Prince was playing for the President's team.

The Princess met Miss Ann Bolton, aged 23, with whom she shared a Knightsbridge flat before her marriage.

It had rained very heavily overnight and more heavy showers made the ground sodden and treacherous. But the Prince gamely went ahead with the match, riding, appropriately, a polo pony called Kermit the Frog.

He played respectably and his team beat the opposition, Tanglewood North Coast, by nine goals to five.

The Prince said afterwards that he had not played polo for seven months, adding "which was only too obvious". He said the weather reminded him of a mid-summer day in Britain.

Looking flushed he said: "I found it a little too hard today and I was slightly behind the ball, but by next week I will be on top of it.

"I was only too pleased to bring my wife with me, who loyally watched her husband make a fool of himself."

THE ARTS

Theatre

Laying it on too thick



Colette O'Neil: wit and tenderness

Commedia

Lyric Studio, Hammersmith

Transferred from the Sheffield Crucible Studio in Michael Boyd's production which opened last November, Marcella Evaristi's play is about an exploited woman: the 52-year-old Elena, widowed quite a few years, who enrages her grown-up family by her passionate affair with a left-wing intellectual 20 years her junior. Exploited, that is, twice over. Once by the smothering disciplines of Glasgow-Italian society with the Madonna at the back of its mind, which recognizes only the black-clad widow or the whore, without a place for a physically aware woman in love; and once by the playwright.

Early on, daughter-in-law Gianna gives an alarming account of Italian widows crumbling from chic ladies to shrunken grannies practically overnight. The family do not demand that of Elena, but the money they spend on extending her kitchen shows the humdrum domesticity they do expect of her. Finding her happy in Davide's Bologna flat, they brutally close ranks. At last Davide backs off, saying "I haven't the resources to extricate you from your purgatory", which leaves her to a future of occasional opera treats with Gianna (now herself widowed) and clearing her attic of untidy memories.

It should have been a very moving story. Elena's years as a good mother "turned everything outside the front door into a different territory". Similarly with Gianna: her incessant nervous allergies are probably connected with marriage to Cesare, whose male-centred reactions are so ingrained that he cannot mention an aunt's suicide without adding "It nearly killed her husband, poor man".

And there is the trouble. Miss Evaristi is eloquent, inventive, bringing a whole little world to life. But she lays it all on so thick. The enormity of Elena's position is self-evident without overloading. But no: the family pair her up, not with a civilized man, which would have been too reasonable, but a fumbling old hotelier from Falkirk. They say her young clothes look absurd while the designer Roger Glossop is stylishly proving the opposite. Cesare is suddenly killed by the Bologna station bomb while train-spotting, thus showing the danger of resurgent fascism and the basic little-boyishness of men at one stroke. And Davide, who is set on changing the world, declines the challenge of changing even a corner of it, though Elena tells him "You taught me every single thing was political".

The wit and tenderness of Colette O'Neil and Peter Wight make their affair both beautiful and believable. Janette Foggo finds the repressed, repressive Gianna full of comedy as well as pathos, and as the actor son Stefano, who has advanced into a glossier world without shedding any prejudices, James McKenna copes boldly with a character which only just works.

Anthony Masters

The Time of Your Life

Other Place

They have finally built a bar at the Other Place. Now the bad news: it is only on the stage, which is sad since any bar run by John Thaw would probably be an entertaining place to be. But the bar he presides over as William Saroyan's character Nick is not really somewhere I would want many refills.

It is the sort of bar I always dreaded to find until I realized it seldom exists outside the movies and the theatre: peopled entirely by lovable character parts, who come in not to have a drink but to tell us their life histories, hopes and fears and display the author's warm humanity. In Saroyan's printed version their are 27 of them.

At is habitual table, with his back to the San Francisco waterfront, is Joe (Daniel Massey), studying the world and its inhabitants, seeking and encouraging their innate goodness. Fortunately provided with infinite wealth, he pays rent for the starving, assures the newsboy that his singing voice is great, buys toys and candy, fixes a job for the innocent kid Tom who wants to marry the golden-hearted tart.

Saroyan once wrote (not of this work) "If this play can bore a man, I would like to know if any play could excape boring him.... Here is a play as real as a street corner" and went on to the modest suggestion that such critics would probably be bored by seeing Our Lord walk on the water.

The fallacy applies equally here. Making compelling drama out of humble minutiae requires a special quality of either technical skill or natural genius. Saroyan did not have it but he had a number of things he would have done better without, including winsome sentimentality and a smug contempt for structure. The godfather proves nothing; and when the evil police chief appears there is someone equally convenient to see him off.

Howard Davies's production is an exquisite showcase for RSC acting and directing. It also, I think deliberately, tones down the extreme, the rosiness of the picture and the overdrawing of the characters. The newsboy (played with innocent spontaneity by Paul Spence) is not an undiscovered star; it is simply good that he should think so. Nor is Dudley, forever making frantic calls to his Elsie but ready to date the first wrong number, the grotesque *that* Saroyan, a little patronizingly, describes; Miles Anderson makes him real, funny and pathetic. This clears the way for the one larger-than-life figure, Henry Goodman as Harry the "natural-born hoofer" (originaly Gene Kelly's role).

Mr Massey's few extra years give Joe a useful maturity. His gentle irony helps so many of his lines, and he and the sweetly impulsive Paul Greenwood (Tom) play beautifully together. And as Kitty Duval, the two-dollar hooker dreaming of a country estate and a book of verse beneath the bough, Zoë Wanamaker has just the right "delicate and rugged beauty"; she never tear-jerks, but she wrings the heart.

Anthony Masters

Dance: Northern Ballet

A lot of music

Paradise Lost

RNCM, Manchester

Geoffrey Cauley's new three-act production for Northern Ballet Theatre is not based on Milton's poem. Up to that point, I can write with some assurance; but now, uncertainty begins.

We start, after a snatch of music by Bach, with a gentleman in a kind of scorched-looking black desert outfit. He stretches and poses while a soprano sings "Vissi d'arte". The programme tells us that he is Lucifer.

Adam and Eve appear: you can tell them by their pink body-tights. A black tribesman in body paint finds a flower bedded in sand, which Eve puts in her hair, and a crystal ball for Adam to gaze at. Thus equipped, the pair of them rapidly produce a large batch of similarly "naked" children, who stare at each other to some pietistic music (we have run through four composers so far, with another eight to come) until they are sent packing by a gentleman who must be an angel.

In Act II, Isadora Duncan dances to entertain a group of whores in fancy dress, two lovers in baby clothes, three young women in afternoon dresses and two gentlemen in white tie and tails. After that, a different Eve, in a long black dress, summoned by a whistle, dances an exhibition number with Lucifer, before changing into something more comfortable to captivate a man in a white jacket who invents beauty products.

He resists her kisses and further blandishments, but she manages to steal his formula which is then passed to three sinister chaps during a rehearsal of *Les Sylphides* in which Eve mark II shocks the corps de ballet by wearing a semi-transparent body-suit. This enables the Bomb to go off (incidentally filling the auditorium with disgusting smoke).

Act III has a group of survivors in protective clothes; once the white angel persuades one of them to remove some of her layers she becomes Eve mark III. Lucifer is apparently killed and everybody (Eve mark II watching contritely) joins in a celebration, but Lucifer is still alive hidden among the sandbags.

The score is a mish-mash, ranging from Beethoven to Irving Berlin, from Parkin (who he?) to Ravel, and Cauley's choreography pays this music scant respect. I am sure that some serious intention lay behind this muddled nonsense, and with luck it will ring a bell for people who feel intensely but vaguely about Africa, pollution and disarmament.

I cannot pretend to have enjoyed it greatly, but at least it gave the dancers something different to do, and I certainly cannot say that I was ever bored.

John Percival

Television

The expression of communal yearning

"Promise, hope, faith, fame" was the inspiration for the arrogant and quite untalented **Kids from Fame** (BBC 1), a clear case of the message overwhelming a frail medium. And not unlike **The Day Christ Died** (Channel 4), television's longest contribution to the Easter ceremonies in which the central role was played by someone apparently from the Bronx; it would have required more than a miracle to make him interesting. Even the sacrificial lambs looked bored, although I suspect that they were drugged.

When in the same film Eleanor Bron appeared as the Virgin Mary, people began losing their faith all over England – not in Christianity but in casting agents. Was Peter Ustinov playing God somewhere? I expect so, but I am not sure: I only saw him displaying his "versatility" in an embarrassing manner in **Imaginary Friends** (BBC 2). He played six roles, all of them as himself.

The South Bank Show (LWT) described the history of English choirs – from monastic plainchant to the Huddersfield Choral Society. To ask why people sing in this manner is rather like asking why people celebrate religious ceremonies of last weekend's kind; song embodies feelings and attitudes which could not otherwise be expressed, not simply on the level of individual hope and consolation but also that of communal yearnings – "All We Like Sheep Have Gone Astray".

Collective song is more than the sum of the individual voices simply because it *does* represent a collective endeavour – the relationship between people is as important as the people themselves. Evangelist preachers encouraged choral singing in the newly industrialized areas of the nineteenth century because it offered a relief from such grim surroundings; but I suspect that such societies flourished in the expectation that the common human energy involved might one day transform those surroundings also.

For once, in a programme about music, the pictures complemented the music. And indeed, by showing the ancient cathedrals and the rapt faces from which that music springs, they actually enhanced it. By confirming, also, the historical continuity of the choral form and the music which sustains it, we got much closer to the spirit of religious celebration and triumph than in any of the celluloid piety offered by the other networks.

But the most notable production over Easter has to be that of **King Lear** (Channel 4). It was billed as being "presented by" Laurence Oliver and, really, he might have written it as well. The sight of him, at the age of 75, being drowned by hundreds of gallons of cold water was enough to obliterate any memory of Shakespeare himself. Olivier hardly blinked in the deluge; he moved from tribal chieftain to madman and then to tragic hero simply by altering the timbre of his voice.

The face is astonishly smooth, like that of an infant; which is appropriate enough, since he seems new-born in each part he plays – discovering his emotions only in the act of expressing them. As he speaks, his eyes flicker from side to side as if the world were altogether out of focus, as if nothing were real outside himself.

It was an extraordinary performance, and his abilities not only outpaced those of the other distinguished performers but also, perhaps fortunately, obscured the limitations of yet another television adaptation of Shakespeare. The problem is that the camera creates a space quite different from that of the stage: declamation and spectacle are forced to give way to intimacy and naturalism. In such an area, Shakespeare's rhodomontade has no place and scenes like that of Edgar's madness, for example, come close to burlesque as a result.

Nevertheless, Olivier's shadow passed over everthing so that we could hardly see the faults. Although he does not have the power to move, he has the power to amaze – and that was characteristic of last night's production.

Peter Ackroyd

Dance: Royal Ballet

Enjoyment for all

La Fille mal gardée

Covent Garden

I wonder whether, when he created *La Fille mal gardée* 23 years ago, Frederick Ashton had any idea how popular and enduring his pretty daughter would prove to be. It must be the best known of any of the works made for the Royal Ballet and is danced by local companies in places as far apart as Budapest and San Francisco.

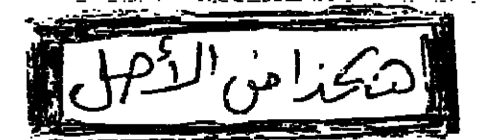
At Saturday's Midland Bank prom performance at the Royal Opera House the ballet was enthusiastically received. Ashton has provided something to delight everyone: humour, pathos, romance, virtuosity and some of his most beautiful dances. No matter how many times one sees the ballet there is always something to enjoy, and I invariably leave the theatre feeling better than when I went in.

Saturday marked Stephen Beagley's debut as Colas. Small, neat and good looking, and possessed of considerable technical facility, Beagley is one of the Royal Ballet's coming men. If he has had a problem, it is the lack of a strong stage personality.

On Saturday he established himself as a character from the first moment: aggressive, good humoured and the obvious candidate for Lisa's hand. I liked the way he marked the point in Act II where the ballet's theme changes from light-hearted romance to marriage and the building of life together, and he found some original touches of humour. The fiendishly difficult solos appeared to give him some trouble, but more performances should bring greater confidence.

I could have wished for a greater rapport wih his partner, but Wendy Ellis's broad rendering of Lise appeared to have little in common with the rounded character Beagley was trying to create. Oliver Symons plays the Widow strictly in the pantomime tradition, and on those terms he gives a good performance.

Judith Cruickshank



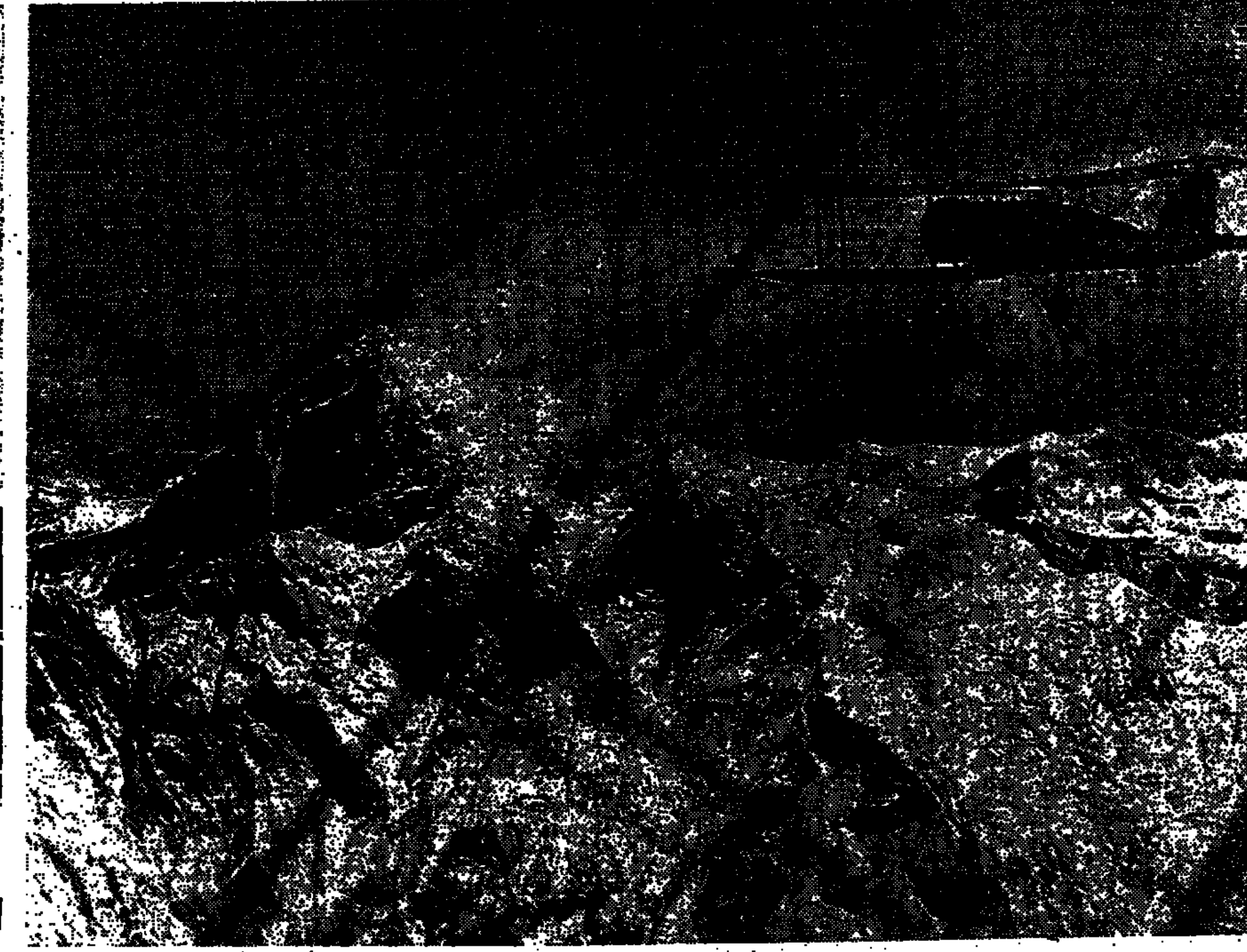
SPECTRUM



Fifty years ago this week, men looked down for the first time on the top of the world's highest mountain. An expedition led by the intrepid young Marquis of Clydesdale – the MP for East Renfrewshire and a passionate aviator – succeeded, against great danger, in flying over the summit of Everest. Proposed by the author and MP John Buchan, sponsored by the patriotic Lady Houston, blessed by the India Office, the Air Ministry and the Royal Geographical Society, supported by various arms of British industry, the adventure was meticulously prepared. Clydesdale and Flt-Lt David McIntyre piloted the two specially-built aircraft; their observers, charged with photographing the unscaled peak, were Col Stewart Blacker and Mr Bonnett of the Gaumont-British film company. Among those accompanying them to India was the Air Correspondent of *The Times*, which later struck a commemorative medallion (above left). Setting off from Heston aerodrome on February 16, 1933, the party arrived at their base camp in Purnea on March 22. The story of the flight 12 days later is told by Clydesdale's son, **Lord James Douglas-Hamilton**







Flying to the roof of the world

At the aerodrome the canvas hangars were opened and the aircraft were pushed on to the landing strip. The cameras were fitted, the oxygen cylinders were installed and connected, and the engines, airframes and rigging were tested. The pilots and observers climbed into their suits, ensuring that their straps, oxygen pipes and heating cables were in position. For an hour they waited in suspense and excitement for their journey into the unknown.

The wind levels, they were told, were 67 mph at 28,000 ft and 58 mph at 30,000 ft. Earlier on it had been laid down that there should be no attempt to fly over Everest if the winds were above 40 mph: the stronger the wind, the more fuel would be consumed. But the flight was not automatically ruled by this information, since it was the first time that they had found the wind to be below 100 mph. After making some calculations, McIntyre announced that if the aircraft were able to stay some 15 minutes in the vicinity of Everest, in the face of a 67 mph wind from the west, they could just have enough fuel to return. If they waited for better conditions, they might have to wait a long time; such an opportunity might not come again, with the monsoon about to arrive. After careful consideration the flight was authorized.

The cameras were loaded and the giant engines were started. A dramatic and optimistic touch was introduced by handing up to Bonnett the Everest mail, letters intimating the expedition's success to King George V, the Prince of Wales and Lady Houston.

Jeoffrey Barkas, the film director, anxious to miss nothing, wished the pilots to take off in the best possible position for his filming. He wrote later: "I well remember the moment of departure, the pilots giving the signals for the chocks to be removed, the engines warming up, the shimmering heat-haze making the air quiver as we looked across the aerodrome, and the last view of Bonnett in one machine and Blacker in the other, goggled and masked, as they closed down the covers of the cockpit for the early part of the climb."

Both aircraft rose steadily and it was confirmed that all apparatus was functioning properly. Blacker and Bonnett had some 46 jobs to perform, none of which could be forgotten without risking the failure of the camera survey.

With much activity in the cockpits the two aeroplanes climbed into the dust haze. After 30 minutes they swung to the left, crossing the border of Nepal. At 10,000ft, by a prearranged agreement McIntyre came close to Clydesdale's aircraft, signalled to him "All Correct" and received the same response in return. McIntyre, however, was slightly concerned about his survey cameras, and Clydesdale found that the intercom between himself and Blacker started buzzing as soon as it was tested. The buzzing became annoying since neither of them could hear a word spoken by the other. They had to communicate by passing handwritten notes to each other.

As they climbed further to 16,000ft the plains below became invisible, and they could only glimpse the foothills. Clydesdale opened up his engines to full power and at 19,000ft both aircraft surfaced from the haze to witness an astounding sight some 50 miles away.

"We found ourselves emerging into the most vividly clear atmosphere with unlimited visibility. The aeroplanes seemed to be enclosed within a semi-circle of the most gigantic mountains in the world. Just to the right of the aeroplane's nose as it rose clear of the murk, the summit of Mount Everest appeared with its plume, like the smoke of a volcano, stretching out to the east. The dust haze, completely obscuring the foothills, rose well above the snow line, with the result that this arc of great mountains appeared detached from the earth, and suggested an eerie land floating in a drab sea somewhere between earth and sky."

Clydesdale was finding difficulty with his oxygen. He had economized with the supply to be certain that there was plenty in reserve in case the flight over the summit took longer than anticipated. Blacker passed a note to Clydesdale requesting more oxygen, and at the same time Clydesdale felt his eyesight begin to fail. Suddenly he had a violent attack of cramp in both feet. He turned on the supply: after a number of deep breaths the cramp disappeared and he could see normally again.

The Houston-Westland climbed up to a height of 31,000 ft, and Clyesdale began to feel more relaxed. Then, only a few minutes from the summit, he had the most unpleasant reality of his life. He and McIntyre knew that in the lee of mountains there could be downdrafts, while on the other side the wind would be deflected upwards, with up currents near the summit. They had plotted this course with the aim of avoiding any possible downdrafts. However, there had been a strong wind from the west, and to their horror the truth dawned that they were approaching Everest on the leeward side, having been blown off course. Immediately the aircraft was sucked down towards the mountain.

Blacker, who was working hard with the cameras, recalled vividly what happened: "The scene was superb and beyond desciption. The visibility was extraordinary and permitted the whole range to be seen on the western horizon. I crouched down, struggling to open the hatchway, to take a photograph through the floor. Everything by now, all the metal parts of the machine, was chilled with the cold. The fastenings were stiff and the metal slides had almost seized. I struggled with them, and I squeezed my mask on to my face to get all the oxygen possible. Suddenly, with the door half-open, I became aware, almost perceptibly, of a sensation of dropping through space.

"The floor of the machine was falling away below us, I grasped a fuselage strut and peered through my goggles at the altimeter needle. It crept, almost swung down though a couple of thousand feet. In this great down draught of the winds, it seemed as though we should never clear the crags of the South Peak on the way to Everest now towering above us."

McIntyre was, if anything, in an even worse position. The Westland Wallace had been climbing more slowly than the Westland Houston, owing to the extra weight of Bonnett's heavy cameras and film, and he estimated that the wind plume from Everest was streaking down the 12 mile range to Makalu with the force of a hurricane. A short time before, his aircraft had been higher than the summit; now he was at least 1,000 ft below the jagged mountain looking down on him.

"We were in a tremendous down-rush of air. Two thousand feet were lost before the down-rush cushioned itself out on the glacier beds. I had the feeling that we were hemmed in on all sides, and that we dare not turn away to gain height afresh. A turn to the left meant going back into the down-current and the peaks below; a down-turn round to the right would have taken us almost instantly into Makalu at 200 miles per hour. There was nothing we could do but climb straight ahead and hope to clear the lowest point in the barrier range."

Clydesdale felt his aircraft being clawed downwards in the air current. He no longer flew by instruments but relied entirely on sight. Blacker had the hatchway open below him and could see the rock buttresses of the southern ridge coming closer and closer. Suddenly they passed over the southern peak by a few feet. Clydesdale would never say just how close he came to colliding with the mountain, other than to admit that it had been a more minute margin than he cared to think about then or ever.

McIntyre's problems were every bit as great. He could see that if he was to clear the east ridge, it would only be by the narrowest of margins: "A fortunate up-current just short of the ridge carried us up by a few feet and we scraped over. The north-east ridge appeared to sweep us vertically from our port wing-tips to the summit, and we could see straight down the sheer north side to the glacier cradles at the base of Everest..."

At that stage, in what he later described as "a mad risk", he had to circle slowly three times, crabbing over the ridge in order to gain sufficient height to make the attempt to fly over the summit. To complicate matters further, Bonnett had trouble with his oxygen. He was hard at work with the cameras, seemingly oblivious to the immense danger he was in each time the Wallace just cleared the ridge. As the aircraft flew towards the north side of Everest, Bonnett was filling his camera with film and trod on his oxygen pipe, fracturing it. Feeling weakness come over him, he subsided on to the floor, and with admirable coolness found the broken feed pipe, binding his handkerchief around the fracture. He attempted to rise with his heavy camera but was overcome through lack of oxygen and fell down unconscious.

McIntyre saw Bonnett slip down and, disturbed at what had happened to him, resolved to fly over the summit photographing with the survey camera, and then to lose height so that Bonnett, if he was still alive, would have a good chance of recovering. As these thoughts passed through his mind, for the first time since entering the down draught he caught sight of Clydesdale's aircraft above and ahead of him, flying straight for the summit.

After just scraping over Lhotse Clydesdale flew through part of Everest's plume and experienced a considerable air bump, throwing the aircraft suddenly into an upward drift on the windward side of the mountain. The aircraft gained height quickly and with the engine at maximum power it surged over the top of Everest, clearing the summit at 10.05 am. Clydesdale would later say that after experiencing the awfulness of being swept down in the down draught, and only just escaping collision, entering the up draught was like being swept into heaven.

Blacker watched as the aeroplane "came to the curved chisel like summit of Everest, crossing it, so it seemed to me, just a hair's breadth over its menacing summit. The crest came up to meet me as I crouched peering through the floor, and I almost wondered whether the tail skid would strike the summit."

Blacker at these moments had his head and shoulders in the slipstream photographing over the tail, so anxious was he to see every possible view: "We swooped over the summit and a savage period of toil began. I crammed plate-holder after plate-holder into the camera, releasing the shutter as fast as I could, to line it on one wonderful scene after another. We were now for a few moments in the very plume itself, and as we swung round fragments of ice rattled violently into the cockpit."

Clydesdale decided that the risk of continuing to fly relatively low above Everest was too great. His first impression, that Everest was not unlike some of the peaks in the Alps, over which he had flown in Switzerland, changed rapidly when he saw the glacier on the east and northern flanks of the north-east ridge, and realized he was seeing more than he had bargained for, "even on this mountain of mystery".

Blacker's oxygen pressure gauge showed signs of moving downwards, so he and Clydesdale knew that they only had a very short time to go in the vicinity of Everest. Clydesdale turned and moved slowly down the valley, rejoining McIntyre in the process. They had only been in the neighbourhood of the summit for 15 minutes. To Blacker it had seemed "like a lifetime from its amazing experiences and yet was all too short".

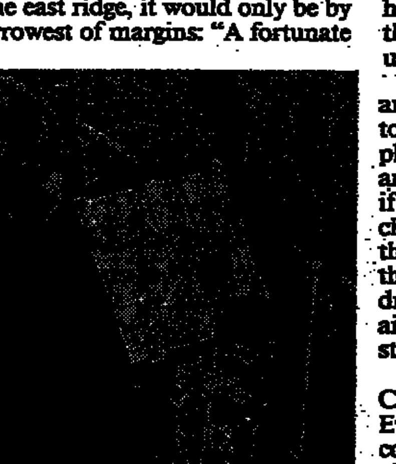
On flying over the summit of Everest McIntyre had thought that there was standing room for some four persons there; he lamented the fact that, with Bonnett unconscious, the survey camera had not been working. Whilst turning to look at Bonnett, McIntyre experienced freezing cold around his nose and mouth. He had swivelled his head so far to look that the oxygen feed in his mask had fallen off and lay on his knee. With great speed he put it back in place, and had to hold it there continually.

With only one hand at the controls McIntyre lost height as quickly as was safe, in the hope that Bonnett might not be dead. It was when he reached the height of 8,000 ft that his attention was attracted: "To my intense relief, Bonnett was struggling up from the floor tearing off mask and headgear. He was a nasty dark green shade but obviously alive and that was enough for the moment."

Some 20 minutes later, three hours after take-off, they appeared over Lalbalu in perfect formation, and completed a perfect landing, their great flight at an end. McIntyre had a heat blister on one of his hands where there had been overheating in the electrical wires of a glove, and Bonnett, clutching the broken oxygen pipe, was looked at by Dr Bennett. They hardly knew how lucky they were to be alive.

On landing they said nothing about the tremendous trials they had experienced at 30,000 ft. They wrenched off their clothing, so infuriatingly hot on the ground, and left the cameras and aircraft with the mechanics. Overjoyed to be back, they made for the swimming pool. There the threat of flesh-eating crocodiles seemed as nothing in comparison to the stupendous challenge of flying over the world's highest mountain.

Abridged from Roof of the World *by Lord James Douglas-Hamilton, published by Mainstream on April 12.*



Left: Col Blacker is fitted with new high-altitude equipment for a test flight
Right: A crate containing one of the aircraft is unloaded at Karachi



TRIUMPHAL

Britons Encircle

CAMERAMAN'S LIFE IN PERIL

OXYGEN LEAK STOPPED WITH HANDKERCHIEF

320-MILE FLIGHT

SPECTACLE NO HUMAN EYES HAD EVER SEEN

MOUNT EVEREST, THE ONLY REMAINING LANDMARK ON THE EARTH'S SURFACE TO HAVE REMAINED UNCONQUERED BY MAN, HAS AT LAST PROVIDED ANOTHER

Left: Mail for the King, the Prince of Wales and Lady Houston is put on board
Right: British headlines rejoice in the revelations of a successful mission

A Bank Holiday to remember

MOREOVER... Miles Kington



As an Easter Monday service to holidaymakers, I am pleased to present some of the more unusual events and attractions on show today.

The Lymeswold Blue and White Devils Air Display. This famous new team of free-fall artists will parachute out of the sky over Castle Cary, Wiltshire, at 3pm today. Each highly trained member of the team will be wearing a country smock or frock in the Lymeswold colours – the more daring members will be wearing extra large smocks and frocks, and no parachutes. When they land, they will mingle with the crowd, selling holiday packs of Lymeswold, Britain's major export. In the final performance of the day, Maisie – head maid of the aerobats – will attempt to butter an entire packet of Bath Olivers in mid-air and cover them with cheese before she lands.

Steam Radio Rally, High Wycombe. An all-day gathering for enthusiasts of the huge old steam radio, once a familiar item on the British landscape. There will be demonstrations of trying to receive Hilversum, reruns of the 1932 Derby and mass panic displays based on Orson Welles's classic *War of the Worlds* broadcast. At the end of the day Neville Chamberlain will declare war. Readers intending to visit this rally are advised to drive carefully down narrow country roads; an encounter with a massive pre-war steam radio requires extreme caution.

Exhibition of Lane Closures, M4, between Exits 2 & 4. The motorway police are laying on a special show for the public in order to make them feel more involved with the philosophy behind motorway closure and cone-laying. Motorists will be able to place cones in position themselves, wander at will down closed lanes and pick flowers on the hard shoulder. "We want them to feel it's *their* motorway," says a spokesman. "The event will probably cause motorway chaos, and people will no doubt drive like maniacs to get there, but then they would anyway."

Open Day at the Home Office Romanian Refugee Camp. A rare chance to see the secret hideaway in Essex where desperate Romanian refugees are kept prior to being returned to their country and prison. They are handcuffed and confined to a small area, partly to remind them of home, partly to change their minds about wanting to stay in Britain. Visitors will also get the chance to talk to a tight-lipped spokesman and see Polish seamen begging for asylum.

Times Crossword Health Farm. A two-day crash course based on the revolutionary idea that slimming can be achieved through mental stress as well as dieting. Visitors are kept hard at the crossword not just between mealtimes, but through meals as well. Price: £350 a day. And the locality? "Fresh dig in Berkshire (7)", says the camp commandant. We think he means Newbury.

Make An Ad on Channel 4 Enterprise Scheme. Channel 4 have decided, in face of low advertising revenue, to extend access television to the commercials. Anyone who turns up today, and is not an Equity member, can make his own commercial – and Channel 4 guarantee to show it. "We won't get any money out of it," admits a spokesman, "but it will make the commercial breaks look a bit more respectable."

SAS Cookery Demonstration, Lundy Island. Devotees of outdoor cooking and barbeques will not want to miss this chance of seeing the legendary SAS mobile kitchen in action. Swinging in from helicopters on ropes, and manoeuvring their Aga cooker with incredible agility, they will have their equipment in position in five minutes, take no longer than 10 minutes to scour the cliff, and have the full meal of seagull egg omelette, baked limpet and Samphire Alaska ready an unbelievable 20 minutes later. Fully trained medical staff in attendance.

Tour of the Easter Egg Country Farm Fresh Factory, Oxfordshire. The annual opening of the factory so that customers can see just how the eggs are painted for Easter in the traditional manner. Batteries of chickens, crowded into little cubicles, are made to paint eggs day and night in 12 glowing colours. Though they hardly seem to have room to wield a paintbrush, and work 22 hours a day under glaring floodlights, the owners assure us that the chickens like it that way and would not know what to do if allowed outside and given an artist's smock and room to move about.

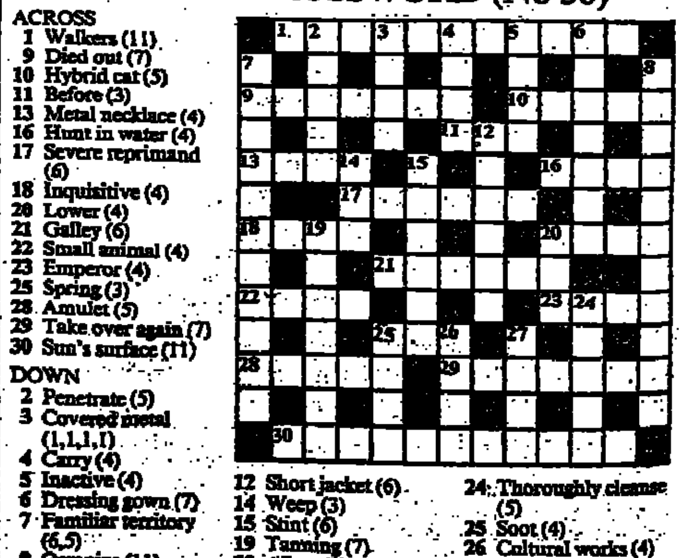
Gardens Open To The Public. Too many to mention, but including the following houses: "Minefields" (courtesy Major-General Sir Max Hastings); "Pilger's Folly" (home of Auberon Waugh in the Barbican); "Gandhi Towers" (Maharishi Attenborough). Lord and Lady Spencer's garden may not be open today if all the flowers have been auctioned at Sotheby's, but check first.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 30)

ACROSS
1 Walkers (11)
9 Died out (7)
10 Hybrid cat (5)
11 Before (3)
13 Metal necklace (4)
16 Hunt in water (4)
17 Severe reprimand (6)
18 Inquisitive (4)
20 Lower (4)
21 Galley (6)
22 Small animal (4)
23 Emperor (4)
25 Spring (3)
28 Amulet (5)
29 Take over again (7)
30 Sun's surface (11)

DOWN
2 Penetrate (5)
3 Covered metal (1,1,1,1)
4 Carry (4)
5 Inactive (4)
6 Dressing gown (7)
7 Familiar territory (6,5)
8 Organize (11)
12 Short jacket (6)
14 Weep (3)
15 Stint (6)
19 Tanning (7)
20 Allow (3)
24 Thoroughly cleanse (5)
25 Soot (4)
26 Cultural works (4)
27 Rush (4)

SOLUTION TO No 29
ACROSS: 1 Oblate 5 Trance 8 Law 9 Mantua 10 Expire 11 Eden 12 Tenpence 13 Atomic 15 Pelmet 17 Material 20 UEFA 22 Gringo 23 Iodise 24 Leo 25 Lyrics 26 Norway
DOWN: 2 Braid 3 Antonym 4 Elastic 5 Tween 6 Ample 7 Coracle 14 Tea tray 15 Pillion 16 Launder 18 Ennui 19 Idols 21 Fossa



PROFILE: Sir Ronald Syme

The noblest Roman of them all

It is no small thing to have been alive to hear Callas sing *Lucia di Lammermoor*, to see Ken Rosewall's backhand, to read a new poem by Auden; and to be taught by Ronald Syme. The greatest living historian of Rome is 80: his birthday is being celebrated later this month by a banquet at Wolfson College, Oxford, and a colloquium that will be addressed by the choice and master Roman historians of the world.

The grand old man of the eagles and the trumpets deserves to be known outside the frontiers of his ancient discipline, which is less fashionable than when it was an essential part of the education of a civilized man or woman. Sir Ronald has led a revolution in the study of Roman history comparable to the revolution of Augustus, described in Syme's most famous book, *The Roman Revolution*. He turned our attention away from majestic institutions and abstractions to the way the Roman ruling class actually behaved, which was not as majestic as it was later gilded-no antique Romans, but ruffians and rascals, like most human beings in most periods and places. His detailed study of people and parties, known in the trade as prosopography, has affected our perceptions of the past generally, not just at Rome. Like his hero, Tacitus, Sir Ronald shows himself "ever alert to the contrast between what people say and what they do." "Alert" is his favourite hooray-word of praise.

He was born in New Zealand. His origin in a distant province of a later Empire influenced his understanding of the Roman Empire as fruitfully as Gibbon's service in the Hampshire militia influenced his. The small Ronnie Syme was a precocious scholar, almost in the class of Tom Macaulay. There is a story of him, aged ten, poring over large-scale maps of the Danube and the Rhine. Later he walked the length and breadth of those frontier provinces.

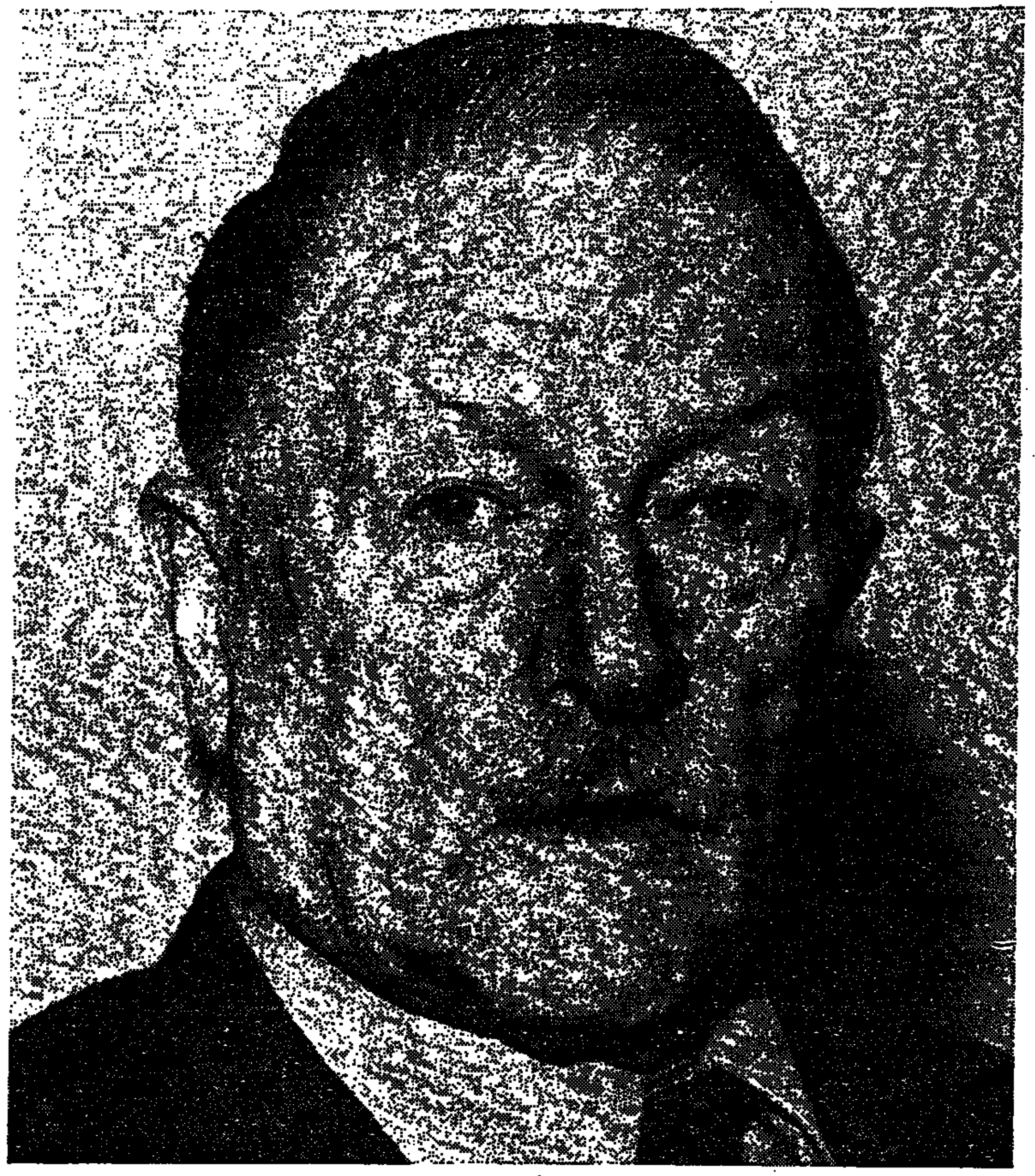
In his cups he has been known to sing Serbo-Croat folk songs, from the Balkans, where they produce more history than they can consume locally. He came to Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar, and started work as a military historian. His first major publication was an account of those northern frontiers of Rome for the Cambridge Ancient History. His training and taste inclined him from the beginning to the view that power lay with the legions rather than the constitutional niceties of *Imperium maius* and tribunician power.

But Roman history in those days was very much concerned with constitutional niceties, institutions, and generalizations, under the immense influence of Theodor Mommsen, who was said to have codified Roman law more than the Romans ever did. The collapse of the Roman Republic and the arrival of the Empire was seen as a constitutional struggle between a conservative party called the Optimates and a reforming party of Populares. Augustus was seen as the statesman who restored and reformed the Republic: maybe a bit of a cold fish, lacking charisma, but a worthy constitutional figure, rather like the Prince Consort. John Buchan, an intelligent amateur, even wrote a hero-worshipping biography of Augustus, as the great leader and master designer: an opinion that had sinister contemporary resonances in the Thirties. "Leave Truth to the police and us; we know the Good. . . ."

Nobody, least of all Tacitus, can write great history *sine ira et studio*. The most effective history, from Tacitus and Gibbon, to Macaulay and Syme, has been partial, biased, written with anger and love. Ronald Syme was influenced by the rise of the dictators in the Thirties to turn a beady eye on the rise of Augustus. His work stripped from that cold, calculating, opportunistic brow the garlands of adulation that had been hung there by 60 generations, starting with Virgil and Horace. Syme could see how revolutions were made, and he had a shrewd suspicion that there was more to them than the official propaganda put out by Mussolini and Goebbels.

Syme's *The Roman Revolution* surveyed in great detail the lives of the ruling and rising classes in that earthquake that transformed the world between 60 BC and AD 14: a sort of *Who's Who* of the Revolution. Where did this man come from? Which clan did he marry into? To which faction was he bound by *amicitia* or hope of advancement? His argument was that the political life of the Roman Republic was stamped and swayed, not, in the conventional view, by parties and programmes of a modern and parliamentary character, not by the ostensible opposition between Senate and People, *Optimates* and *Populares*, *nobiles* and *novi homines*, but by the strife for power, wealth and glory.

The Roman constitution, which generations of undergraduates had studied in elaborate detail, was a screen and a sham. The gangsters and dynasts who ran Rome used networks of connexions, moneymen, corruption, the sword, clients from freedmen to foreign monarchs, bully-boys, and factions of all kinds to build up their power and influence. They might use high-sounding weasel words to describe what they were up to: *dignitas, gloria, magnitudo animi, fides, libertas, pax*. But the reality behind the words was the same old reality behind the words that were coming out of Berlin and Rome.


Sir Ronald Syme, grand old man of the eagles and trumpets

The Roman Revolution was published in a hurry in June 1939, just before our latest world revolution. A romantic sense of doom permeates its preface: "It has not been composed in tranquillity; and it ought to be held back for several years and rewritten. But the theme, I firmly believe, is of some importance."

For the next few years the world was too busy to recognize that it had been given one of the great works of history of this century. Syme himself was in Belgrade, Ankara, and Constantinople. But after the war, recognition came. It is a work of massive erudition and detailed scholarship, with a cast of thousands. But it can be read with pleasure by the intelligent amateur, who has a good memory and keeps his wits about him, because of Syme's style. It is compulsive, heavy with irony and allusion, notably Tacitean in its short, fierce sentences.

"Italy began to stir . . . Fortune was arranging the scene for a grand and terrible spectacle . . . The tragedies of history do not arise from the conflict of conventional right and wrong. They are more august and more complex. Caesar and Brutus each had right on his side." Epigrammatic and irresistible.

It is, of course, possible to criticize Syme's view of *The Roman Revolution*. You could say that it takes the ideas as well as the institutions out of history, because it is easier to catalogue a man's economic interests and family relationships than his fundamental beliefs and values. A Marxist would say that Syme and his school concentrate exclusively on Top People, forgetting that the wheels of history are turned also by those whom Syme himself has described as "the slaves and serfs and the voiceless earth-coloured rustics".

You could say that history is the history of ideas and problems, not just of individuals or of groups, and that Syme over-stresses the significance of family, marriage, *factio*, and connexions among the ruling oligarchs, and tends to underplay spiritual and emotional allegiances. You could say all that, but still agree that the book is one of the most influential and important works of history of our century.

His other *magnum opus* was his monumental study of Tacitus, published in 1958, which opened another window on the past by again studying in prosopographical detail the careers of the chaps in the forum and the court of the sabre-toothed Emperor. It revealed for the first time a whole society: that of educated senators of the end of the first century, their outlook on the contemporary world, their reactions to the regime of Domitian which they had survived, and the terms in which they saw the Julio-Claudian period, which old men still living had experienced.

It also explored the motives that made that great and complex genius, Tacitus, write in the way he did: the central paradox that Tacitus hated despotism, but saw its necessity in the world as it was; that he praised the Stoic martyrs who defied it, but did not admire them; that he had a successful political career under the Terror, and was ashamed of it. It is a work of Proustian subtlety about motives. Sir Ronald has been known to lecture on the improbable collocation, "Tacitus and Marcel Proust". He once said that if he had not taken up Roman history, he would have chosen to spend his life studying Balzac. There are Syme-watchers who judge, with difficulty, that his *Tacitus* is his real masterpiece; it did not create quite so much vulgar fuss, because by then everybody was doing prosopography.

There is no space to list his other works, which range in theme from *Colonial Elites* (in which he deals with Spain and the Americas as well as Rome) to *History in Ovid*, which comes as near as is possible to solving the mystery of Ovid's disgrace and exile, and in time from *Sallust* to his foray into the late fourth century, another scholarly riddle called the *Historia Augusta*. His life's *opus* has altered our perceptions not just of Roman history, but of the way that history works.

He is the Namier of Roman history, doing for the persons and factions of the dying Republic what Sir Liwis Namier did for Whigs and Tories at the accession of George III. He has never read Namier, but may have been influenced by the pioneer German prosopographical Roman historians, Gelzer and Münzer. He has been more influential than any of them, because he writes so well, with that doom-laden Tacitean terseness.

He is a stocky man, with hair brushed straight back. He has darting, inquisitive, almost suspicious eyes; he talks as he writes, with formidable cleverness and rhetoric, so that it is hard to distinguish his praise from his blame, in both his speech and his writing. The sensitive can usually work out his aversion to work that is pretentious, second-hand, or dull: after hearing a more than usually pedantic paper: "Things like that should be published as an article. (Pause). Or perhaps not at all."

Another characteristic Syme phrase: "So far so good." He is a fine linguist, not just in Latin. He addresses learned conferences around Europe in the native language, as though to the manor born. For many years he was secretary-general and then president of Unesco's International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies.

He is a very private, perhaps a secretive man; rather like Tacitus. There are few indications available of any interests other than Roman history and French literature. He does not collect. He has no obvious hobbies. He is interested in and knowledgeable about German wines. There are no indications of whether he is rich or poor, or of any connexions with academic factions. He will be an unsuitable subject for prosopographical study by future historians.

But in his own field he is a world scholar at the top of the first division, impossible to over-rate, as prolific and learned and sharp as anybody we have. He once asked a junior fellow half his age to proof-read an article for him, on the improbable grounds that he, Syme, was going blind. Later he dryly pointed out to his *cher collègue* 25 errors that the colleague had missed, and that the aged, half-blind Professor had picked up afterwards. He is the noblest, well anyway the greatest, Roman historian of them all. And that is why the rest of them, whether they agree with Syme or not, are descending on Oxford from the round earth's imagined corners to honour the master's eightieth birthday.

Philip Howard

In the introduction to his masterpiece, The Roman Revolution, Sir Ronald Syme describes his approach to the imperial dynasts

The despot and his oligarchs

At its worst, biography is flat and schematic: at the best, it is often baffled by the hidden discords of human nature. Moreover, undue insistence upon the character and exploits of a single person invests history with dramatic unity at the expense of truth. However talented and powerful in himself, the Roman statesman cannot stand alone, without allies, without a following. That axiom holds both for the political dynasts of the closing age of the Republic and for their last sole heir – the rule of Augustus was the rule of a party, and in certain aspects his Principate was a syndicate. In truth, the one term presupposes the other.

The career of the revolutionary leader is fantastic and unreal if told without some indication of the composition of the faction he led, of the personality, actions and influence of the principal among his partisans. In all ages, whatever the form and name of government, be it monarchy, republic, or democracy, an oligarchy lurks behind the façade; and Roman history, Republican or Imperial, is the history of the governing class. The marshals, diplomats, and financiers of the Revolution may be discerned again in the Republic of Augustus as the ministers and agents of power, the same men but in different garb. They are the government of the New State.

It will therefore be expedient and salutary to investigate, not merely the origin and growth of the Caesarian party, but also the vicissitudes of the whole ruling class over a long period of years, in the attempt to combine and adapt that cumbrous theme to a consecutive narrative of events. Nor is it only the biography of Augustus that shall be sacrificed for the gain of history. Pompeius, too, and Caesar must be reduced to due subordination.

After Sulla's ordinances, a restored oligarchy of the *nobiles* held office at Rome. Pompeius fought against it; but Pompeius, for all his power, had to come to terms. Nor could Caesar have ruled without it. Coerced by Pompeius and sharply repressed by Caesar, the aristocracy was broken at Philippi. The parties of Pompeius and of Caesar had hardly been strong or coherent enough to seize control of the whole State and form a government. That was left to Caesar's heir, at the head of a new coalition, built up from the wreckage of other groups and superseding them all.

The policy and acts of the Roman People were guided by an oligarchy, its annals were written in an oligarchic spirit.


The Emperor Caesar Augustus

History arose from the inscribed record of consulates and triumphs of the *nobiles*, from the transmitted memory of the origins, alliances and feuds of their families; and history never belied its beginnings. Of necessity the conception was narrow – only the ruling order could have any history at all and only the ruling city: only Rome not Italy. In the Revolution the power of the old governing class was broken, its composition transformed. Italy and the non-political orders in society triumphed over Rome and the Roman aristocracy. Yet the old framework and categories subsist: a monarchy rules through an oligarchy.

Subject and treatment indicated, it remains to choose a date for the beginning. The breach between Pompeius and Caesar and the outbreak of war in 49 BC might appear to open the final act in the fall of the Roman Republic. That was not the opinion of their enemy Cato: He blamed the original alliance of Pompeius and Caesar. When Pollio set out to narrate the history of the Roman Revolution he began, not with the crossing of the Rubicon, but with the compact of 60 BC, devised by the political dynasts Pompeius, Crassus and Caesar to control the State and secure the domination of the most powerful of their number. . .

That formulation deserved and found wide acceptance. The menace of despotic power hung over Rome like a heavy cloud for thirty years from the Dictatorship of Sulla to the Dictatorship of Caesar. It was the age of Pompeius the Great. Stricken by the ambitions, the alliances and the feuds of the dynasts, monarchic faction-leaders as they were called, the Free State perished in their open strife.

Augustus is the heir of Caesar or of Pompeius, as you will. Caesar the Dictator bears the heavier blame for civil war. In truth, Pompeius was no better – "occultior non melior". And Pompeius is in the direct line of Marius, Cinna and Sulla. It all seems inevitable, as though destiny ordained the succession of military tyrants.

In these last and fatal convulsions, disaster came upon disaster, ever more rapid. Three of the monarchic *principes* fell by the sword. Five civil wars and more in twenty years drained the life-blood of Rome and involved the whole world in strife and anarchy. Gaul and the West stood firm; but the horsemen of the Parthians were seen in Syria and on the western shore of Asia. The Empire of the Roman People, perishing of its own greatness, threatened to break and dissolve into separate kingdoms – or else a renegade, coming like a monarch out of the East, would subjugate Rome to an alien rule. Italy suffered devastation and sacking of cities, with proscription and murder of the best men: for the ambitions of the dynasts provoked war between class and class. Naked power prevailed.

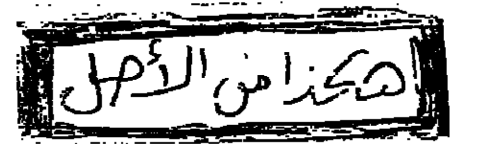
The anger of Heaven against the Roman People was revealed in signal and continuous calamities: the gods had no care for virtue or justice, but inervened only to punish. . .

In the beginning kings ruled at Rome, and in the end, as was fated, it came round to monarchy again. Monarchy brought concord. During the Civil Wars every party and every leader professed to be defending the cause of liberty and of peace. Those ideals were incompatible. When peace came, it was the peace of despotism. "Cum domino pax ista venit." ("Peace came, but it came with a Führer.")

The Roman Revolution is available as an Oxford Paperback at £5.95

LIFE AND WORKS

Sir Ronald Syme OM born in New Zealand 11 March 1903; educated New Zealand and Oriel College, Oxford (First Class Honours Literae Humaniores);
1929-49; Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford;
1939; Conington Prize;
1939, *The Roman Revolution*;
1940-41, Press Attache with rank of First Secretary, HM Legation, Belgrade;
1941-42, HM Embassy, Ankara;
1942-45, Professor of Classical Philology, University of Istanbul;
1944, FBA;
1948-52, President, Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies;
1949-70, Camden Professor of Ancient History, Oxford;
1951-54, President, International Federation of Classical Societies;
1952-71, Secretary General International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies; President 1971-75;
1958, *Tacitus*;
1958, *Colonial Elites*;
1958, Honorary Fellow, Oriel, Oxford;
1959, Knighted;
1964, *Sallust*;
1968, *Ammianus and the Historia Augusta*;
1970, Emeritus Fellow, Brasenose College, Oxford;
1970, *Ten Studies in Tacitus*;
1971, *Emperors and Biography*;
1971, *The Historia Augusta, A Call for Clarity*;
1970, Fellow of Wolfson College, Oxford;
1971, *Danubian Papers*;
1972, Honorary Fellow, Trinity College, Oxford;
1976, OM;
1976, Professor of Ancient History, Royal Academy of Arts;
1978, *History in Ovid*;
1979, *Roman Papers*;
1980, *Some Arval Brethren*.



THE TIMES DIARY

Cambridge calls

Communist leaders in Hongkong, and therefore supposedly in Peking, are surprised at reports that Sir Percy Cradock, Britain's ambassador to China, will retire in October. Because of his involvement in talks on Hongkong's future it had been assumed his term would be extended. Cradock is not interested in staying on, being keen to seek election as Master of St Catharine's College, Cambridge. Alan Donald of the Foreign Office, a former political advises in Hongkong, is likely to succeed him. Meanwhile Hongkong's governor, Sir Edward Youde, will be visiting Peking next month and will become a regular participant in the talks. Hongkong's communists support that idea.

On target

The power of the press is nothing compared to that of the Rose Lawn guest house at Burghfield, scene of the CND's Easter demo. Having turned away a number of very respectable looking demonstrators, on the grounds that they were hippies, the establishment, the nearest source of breakfast, admitted three scruffy photographers and my own bearded colleague Nicholas Timmins on production of their press cards. But a breakfast which, I am told, was distinguished only by its ordinariness set the media men back a fiver a head – presumably to make up for the trade that was being turned away.

Food for thought

The nine most recent American ambassadors to Britain are being invited to a British breakfast at Tiffany's on April 14 for the Britain Salutes New York festival. The breakfast menu is: orange juice, sausages, kedgeree, York ham, raisin scones, farmhouse rolls, marmalade, coffee and tea. It just faintly suggests to me that the Americans think their ambassadors get up about tea-time.

● *Jack Higgins quotes wryly this headline which his fellow novelist and daughter, Sarah Patterson, sent him from a local paper: "Nuclear fall-out shelter damaged by Barnsley vandals".*

Stickers unstuck

Poor old Bill Stickers is in trouble again. Anti-poster paint developed in West Germany is being marketed in Britain, and could put him out of business – posters will not stay on surfaces treated with it. The makers claim that the paint even makes writing graffiti so difficult that those trying to scrawl slogans and obscenities will give up in disgust.

Blooming shame

Humphrey Brooke, connoisseur of roses and former secretary of the Royal Academy, regrets the absence from the Academy's current Allan Gwynne-Jones exhibition of a picture of some of his flowers. It is because Cecil King came to dinner an hour before he was invited. Gwynne-Jones, who moments earlier had told Brooke "It's in the bag – just half an hour more", politely laid brushes aside because King wanted to describe his recent portrait by Graham Sutherland.

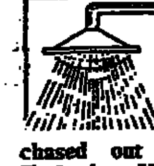
In the morning the rose blooms had altered, so the picture, by the man Brooke regards as the greatest British master of still-life painting, was never finished.

Healthy high life

Kenneth Lo reckons, as founder of the Chinese Gourmet Club, to have taken 16,000 out to Chinese dinners. Those who accompany him on his next gastronomic tour of China, though, will be introduced to something different: the biggest health food restaurant in the world. It is the Chengdu branch of the Tung Ren Tang pharmacy which Lo describes as "a sort of Ming Boots". The restaurant has 19 floors.

Spy story

The Austrian painter Friedensreich Hundertwasser, who opens a major exhibition at the Barbican next month, admits to having been a Russian spy. Visiting his mother in the Soviet zone of Vienna in the 1950s he was picked up by a car driven by a Red Army soldier. A civilian in the back offered him money to send postcards and maps of West German cities he might visit. He was paid the equivalent of £3 but to make the offer too good to refuse, the Russian started making nocturnal visits to his mother. Hundertwasser sent back postcards, mostly of famous German churches, and did not go back to Vienna until the occupation ended in 1955.



Thomas Calhoun, editor of the Emhart company, has been telling me how Caspar Weinberger, the American Defence Secretary, was chased out of the shower by Katharine Hepburn. It happened when Calhoun and Weinberger, classmates at Harvard, were spending a weekend with Hepburn's sister. Weinberger went to use the only shower, preferring that to a bathtub. As soon as she realized where he was, Hepburn hollered: "Get out of that shower!". She had had it installed for the exclusive use of a friend – Howard Hughes, who, while at that time not reclusive, had already developed his phobia about germs. As it happened Hughes never did use the shower. Soon after, a hurricane blew the house away.

PHS

Bernard Levin: The way we live now

A musical tour de force to set the spirit soaring

I have been to see *From Mozart to Mao*, the film about Isaac Stern's visit to China. As it chances, by the time you read these words I shall be on my way to New York to see Isaac himself, and the first thing I shall do when we meet is to throw my arms round him (or as far round him as they will go) and tell him that the film is not only a memorable account of a musical triumph combined with a penetrating and absorbing view of Chinese society, but a joyful and poetic experience which, in the lifting of the spirits that it gives, resembles the effect of music itself.

The Chinese authorities invited the violinist to make a concert tour of their country, but they got a very great deal more than they bargained for, not only in the shape of the film (I gather that something like 100 hours of material was shot, from which the hour and a half that it lasts was edited), but in the way the tour became an astonishing meeting of musical minds. Stern played, taught, talked, asked, demonstrated, joked, criticized, praised and above all threw himself with all his considerable vigour into the life of China; the Chinese responded at every level, and threw themselves no less vigorously into experiencing the life of this outstanding player, a man, as well as a musician, in a million.

The chief visible quality of Isaac Stern is his benignity. This is not the gentle benignity of our dear Yehudi, who really wants nothing at all except to communicate his devotion to music and make everybody in the world love one another (he has so far succeeded only in the first of these two laudable ambitions); it is a demanding, provoking, zestful outpouring of a Greatheart's vitality, for if Isaac Stern has a motto it is surely taken from the *andante maestoso* of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony:

Seid umschlungen, Millionen:
Diesen Kuss der ganzen Welt!

It is this quality that gives the film its characteristic tone, and that must have made the Chinese authorities occasionally feel like the hunter who cried: "I have caught a bear, but he won't let me go". There is, for instance, an instructive and fascinating moment early in the film when Stern makes clear that there are bones beneath the *embonpoint;* he is talking to a group of musicians about Mozart, and the *apparatchik* assigned to the meeting says that the explanation of Mozart is that he was a product of the emerging capitalist society. Menuhin would have had a massive internal haemorrhage but kept smiling: Stern with infinite gentleness and courtesy, made clear that he had never heard such disgusting rubbish in the whole of his life.

Isaac Stern's passion for communication through music was seen at its best in the work he did with the Chinese children who crowd the film from beginning to end. He teased them, showed them, encouraged them, hugged them, praised them – in a word, inspired them; I will wager a very large sum that the little pig-tailed nine-year-old to whom he gave an impromptu lesson has slept ever since with a photograph of him under her pillow.





Mozart, said the apparatchik, was a product or emerging capitalism. Stern, with infinite gentleness, made clear he had never heard such disgusting rubbish in his whole life

And the audiences, whether of children and students in the musical academies he visited, or in the packed concert halls in which he played, were visibly rapt throughout – when, that is, they were not convulsed with laughter as he pantomimed a joke with his exceptionally voluble hands.

So this beautiful and moving travelogue continues, with Stern infecting all those he meets with his happy devotion to music and his happy curiosity about everyone and everything he comes upon. (He visits the training school for those astounding acrobats we have seen in the West, and watches, turned to stone with amazement, as a girl fends off with her feet a series of wooden staves thrown at her, with increasing rapidity, by four colleagues simultaneously; her agility and grace, and the sheer impossibility of what she was doing, made me, only a few minutes after the scene had ended, wonder whether I had not imagined it. Stern, when it was over, found the perfect line with which to celebrate the return of his ability to speak: "On the other hand", he said, *"they* can't play Mozart".)

And then, without warning, the darkness descends; the abruptness of the change is almost as shocking as the change itself. Towards the end of the tour, in Shanghai, Stern is summing up his impressions. He expresses surprise at one aspect of Chinese music-making that he has found everywhere; the younger children, from eight to 11 or thereabouts, are plainly very talented, giving great promise for the future, but the older ones – from 15 to 19, say – have lost the fine edge of quality. What has happened in between?

I don't know whether Stern knew the answer before he asked the question; if he did not, it must have struck him an almost mortal blow. The *apparatchik*, human for once, gave the official explanation first: the stamping-out of all western influence during the Cultural Revolution meant that an entire generation of young Chinese musicians, forbidden to continue with their studies, had had their formative years stolen from them; the older students Stern had heard were of this group, the younger ones, now that the prohibition on western music had been lifted, would continue to advance.

But that was only the explanation, and it was given in terms much less stark than my paraphrase: what did the explanation actually mean? Its full meaning was revealed by the Deputy Director of the Shanghai Conservatory, clearly a man of great sweetness and quality; slowly and quietly, in excellent English, he described the murderous lunacy of the Cultural Revolution, with the Red Guards acting as the storm-troopers of a movement that was, in its hatred of civilization in every form, literally Nazi in character. Ten of the professors at the Conservatory had committed suicide; not, this gentle sage said, because of the incessant beatings and torture, which could be borne, but because of the degradation and humiliation that was visited upon them.

He described his own. For 14 months he had been confined to a cupboard under the stairs, without light or ventilation, and with a septic tank beneath the floorboards; he was allowed out for only a few minutes a day. It was clear that, even by the insane proscriptions of the time, he had committed no crime except the ultimate crime of loving the art he taught; as an extra punishment for it, he was allowed, throughout the whole period of his torment, a single visit from his daughter and grandchild, *lasting five minutes.*

The Chinese rulers, though they have posthumously demoted Mao from his position of God-King, are not yet ready to criticize him seriously, let alone to admit that the Gang of Four was a Gang of Five, and that the terror was unleashed by him. Still, the elderly professor spoke with a very remarkable openness, not least in making clear the reason for the brutalities at his Conservatory, plainly typical of what was happening throughout the country. (Anyone who sees this extraordinary film might do well, when this scene is reached, to remember – indeed, it would be hard not to – that while this dreadful mania was raging throughout China, there were plenty of voices raised in praise of it in Britain and elsewhere in the West).

A film filled with such heart and happiness cannot be allowed to end on such a note. Over a rapid montage of brief scenes we hear repeated the old professor's final words: "I do not think such times will come again", and then we are back finally in the concert hall, as Stern sweeps to the end of the Brahms Concerto, with the whole audience exploding in excitement and gratitude. This film won an Oscar in the documentary category; it deserves also a prize for its contribution to understanding, to art, to civilization and to humanity itself.

Gerald Kaufman

British may be best – but not for all

Tomorrow it will be exactly a year since the Royal Navy task force set sail for the Falkland Islands. Naturally, it was composed of warships built in British shipyards. Awaiting it 8,000 miles away was the Argentine fleet, itself including numerous vessels also built in British yards. Before long, Exocet missiles, containing components made in Britain, were raining down on British servicemen.

Since the Conservative Government came to office, it has signed contracts with 84 countries for the supply of defence equipment. There will be little surprise that Francis Pym, Sir John Nott and Michael Heseltine have been willing to sell weapons to such friendly nations as Australia, Denmark and Portugal.

Some of their customers, however, had been of a much more dubious character. As well as Argentina, odious dictatorships to which they had sold military equipment include Chile, Libya and Iran. Balanced against supplies to the Ayatollah were similar sales to Iraq; down in those horrid wastes around the Persian Gulf, Britain has been assisting Iranians to kill Iraquis and, to even the score, helping Iraquis to polish off Iranians. Similarly, because our government has sold weapons to Israel, to Lebanon and Syria, it is perfectly possible that all the various combatants in the Lebanon war were slaying their foes with the aid of equipment marked "Made in Britain."

Not only has the Conservative Government been making such sales to adversaries in conflicts in which Britain is not involved, either physically or even ideologically; it has even been supplying weaponry to communist regimes whose philosophy Mrs Thatcher rejected as repugnant as recently as Maundy Thursday. I suppose we can concede that even to our fiercely anti-marxist Prime Minister, Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of China (both customers of her defence salesmen) do not count exactly as enemies.

What, however, of Romania a paid-up member of the Warsaw Pact and regarded by many as one of the most repressive of the regimes behind what "Winston" (as Mrs Thatcher familiarly dubs him) labelled the Iron Curtain? How can our Prime Minister be so incessantly livid about the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan yet at the same time be willing to sell the machinery of war to one of the Soviet Union's most loyal allies?

For of course armaments do not find their way abroad by chance. The Ministry of Defence makes clear that "all exports of military equipment are carefully controlled, and subject to the granting of an export licence by the Department of Trade." So, before those sales to Argentina and Romania were approved, they had to survive a careful sieving process.

As soon as Galtieri's flag was hoisted over Port Stanley, Mrs Thatcher commenced denouncing not only the dictator's aggression against British territory but also his repression of human rights in his own. Just the other day, in the latest of her seemingly interminable series of interviews about the Falklands, she proclaimed that Britain fought the war there to defend "freedom, justice, domocracy". Yet right up to the eve of that war, she was selling armaments to the Argentinian suppressors of freedom, justice, democracy.

Either the Prime Minister happened to discover that Argentina was a totalitarian state only when the Falklands were invaded – and that would have made her unaccustomedly ill-informed—or else she knew it all along, was perfectly ready to sell arms to such a beastly lot for ready money, and found their beastliness offensive only when she came up against it herself. Some people might regard such an attitude as hypocritical, just as they might regard as hypocritical Mrs Thatcher's denunciations of communism in general coupled with her readiness to sell death-dealing products to specified communitst countries.

The Labour government, as a matter of principle, refused to sell arms to South Africa (which, interestingly, does not appear on the Tory list either) or to Chile. Apart from certain obligations to Britain's allies, the Tory government seems ready to sell military equipment to all-comers. Such an approach, though it is ruthless and possible precisely because it is ruthless, would be perfectly acceptable in Tory terms, if only Mrs Thatcher did not keep haranguing us about all the principles she believes in and how much she despises those who do not share her principles. Indeed, she would attract more respect if she conducted herself like past French presidents, who were perfectly ready to sell anything to anybody provided it brought in an honest, even if bloodstained or nuclear-polluted, franc.

Such a brutal but straightforward attitude does not, unfortunately for the Tory image-makers, fit in with their Resolute Approach. Neither, however, does very belatedly placing a ban on selling arms to Argentina and instead lending the Argentines money to buy arms from someone else: arms, quite likely, containing components made in Mrs Thatcher's resolute Britain.

The author is Labour MP for Manchester, Ardwick

Nicholas Ashford

The anti-cruise lobby out for a strike

Washington

As the demonstrations continue in Britain against the siting of Tomahawk cruise missiles, their manufactures have just lyrically described them as "a weapon for all seasons", adding, more ominously, "the missiles the Russians fear most". But is the cruise the wonder weapon it is made out to be?

While the political controversy in Europe and America has attracted most attention, there has also been growing criticism in the United States about the performance and survivability of cruise missiles. Some argue that the Tomahawk is a dud, that it is incapable of performing its intended task. Others feel that although the missile will be able to reach its target under ideal conditions, it is much more likely to miss. "Given the problems that have developed with the guidance system, a missile has as much chance of landing in West Germany as in Russia", commented Mr Paul Hoban, of the Washington-based Project on Military Procurement.

There is also concern that missiles are becoming vulnerable to new Soviet ground-to-air missiles and advance radars. The United States Air Force has recently indicated it may curtail its present air-launched cruise programme and opt instead for a new "stealth" missile which would be more difficult for Soviet radar to find.

Such charges are rejected by the Tomahawk's manufacturer, General Dynamics, as well as by the Joint Cruise Missile Project (JCMP) which was set up to coordinate the whole cruise programme. Mr Jerry Butsko, of General Dynamics' Convair division in San Diego, pointed out that the ground-launched Tomahawk had just successfully concluded its eighth test flight over a distance of 750 nautical miles on a test range in Utah.

The cruise missile is essentially a highly-sophisticated version of the Second World War V-1 buzz bombs or "doodlebug". But whereas the V-1's crude guidance system meant that most of them missed target, the 21-ft long, 21-in wide Tomahawk is said to be able to strike with pinpoint accuracy after travelling distances of up to 1,350 nautical miles.

This is achieved by two Tomahawk innovations. One is the use of terrain contour matching (known by the acronym Tercom) which allows inflight updating of the missile's inertial guidance system. The other is a terrain-following flight system which allows the subsonic missile to fly low (often below 100 feet) and to climb up and around hills and valleys on its way to the target. This contour-hugging capability is essential to the Tomahawk's survival as it travels at only 550 miles an hour

Tercom works like this: stored inside the missile's guidance computer is an array of digital maps displaying the contour of the surface at certain points along the missiles preprogrammed flight path; as it approaches the target the maps become more detailed.

A radar altimeter points downwards from the missile's belly; where there are recognizable terrain features, the Tercom computer compares the readings of the altimeter with the appropriate contour map. If the missile is off track, the Tercom will steer it back on course.

At least that is how the system is supposed to work. However, some defence specialists believe the reality may be quite different. According to a "sanitized" report by the General Accounting Office (GAO), a Congressional watchdog body, "the missile's inadequate guidance system would make the missile ineffective against a wide spectrum of high value targets."

Several potential problems with the guidance system have been identified. It has been claimed, for example, that Tercom does not operate effectively over flatlands where there are few recognizable features – and the land between Western Europe and the Urals is predominantly flat. It is also said that seasonal changes, such as snow or falling leaves, can alter the missile's radar altimeter readings.

Some defence specialists also say the missile's 600lb thrust motor is too feeble to propel it along the tortuous route it is expected to follow, that its guidance system can be easily jammed and that it is vulnerable to anti-missile defences.

All of these charges are firmly denied by the manufacturers and the JCMP. They contend that the tests already carried out have been extremely rigorous and have taken place in conditions similar to those to be found in the Soviet Union. "We've had a 70 per cent success rate so far and we are aiming for 90 per cent," said Mr Robert Holsapple, the JCMP's director of public affairs.

Although jamming could be a problem, the Soviet Union does not have sufficient resources to jam wave upon wave of Tomahawks aimed at a whole range of targets. Nor, it is argued, do they have the air surveillance facilities to be able to detect the missiles in time to shoot them down before they reach target. "It would cost the Russians between $50,000m and $100,000m to develop an adequate look-down-shoot-down capability," added Mr Holsapple.

Whatever scaled down deployment figures may be agreed on at the Geneva negotiations on reducing medium-range missiles, the manufacturers are confident the first missiles will be ready for deployment at Greenham Common this year. Whether the missiles can actually perform their alloted task is something which one hopes will never actually be put to the test.

John Voos



Geoffrey Rose: his consuming hobby at risk

A rattle of grapeshot at Château Byng

As the drums rolled in Portsmouth harbour on a blustery March day in 1757 and a line of British tars took careful aim at the ample frame of Admiral John Byng, who had just lost Minorca to the French, the poor mariner must have thought his name disgraced for ever. But now a tiny allotment vineyard, under threat of being grabbed up by a local council, has named its produce Château Byng.

The Potters Bar allotment association, unlike the admiral, intend to win their fight. Once he has an allotment an Englishman falls fiercely in love with his plot and would not sacrifice his cauliflowers – or in this case, his grapes – for all the Minorcas in the Mediterranean.

Hertsmere District Council want to move Potters Bar allotments from their cosy little niche behind the High Street, where they have been for generations, to a windy, rock-strewn field near the M25, where the elderly and very young are too frightened to cross the racetrack slip road.

The council chose to ignore a public inquiry that ruled in Château Byng's favour and the 6,000-signature petition which followed it. Yet Byngites are still confident they can stop the bulldozer invasion.

"I couldn't really call it Château Rose", said Mr Geoffrey Rose, who produces Château Byng on the land the council wants to develop for housing. "People would have thought it was a rośe wine when in fact it is somewhere between a Beaujolais and a St Emilion with a good depth of colour. The shop in the High Street create a microclimate which makes this possible". Just as the Plateau de Langres protects Burgundy.

"The Byngs have always lived around here and one of them was shot for cowardice. People seem to like the name", he added as other locals pointed out that it was nothing to do with Bing Crosby.

"I would just have to pack in growing grapes if we had to move to another place. For a start the place they suggest is more than 400ft. above sea level, to say nothing of the poisonous lead from the motorway. More than 150 growers and their friends use the allotments 365 days a year and they won't run from the council like Byng beat a tactical retreat from the French.

"My vines produced 35 barrels last year, it has been my consuming hobby for more than a decade and is something I don't intend to give up".

Butcher Bill Smith, aged 62, chairman of the allotments association, is in fighting mood: "We have had a public inquiry decide in our favour and the council just put two fingers up at that. They say we can only object to modifications of their housing plan for the site. We don't want to modify the plan. We don't want it at all, so they have ruled our objections out of order. It's crazy".

"Then we raised 6,000 signatures out of a population of 20,000. The council said this was not fair because our petition did not put their case for housing, which I might add we don't need because of the drop in population. The new site is a cold, unkind place people have likened to Siberia."

Ian Harding, the Conservative chairman of development services, rallied against the Château Byng broadside: "They are being very militant but they all know this land has been earmarked for possible development since 1967. The council is under no commitment to go along with a public inquiry. The inspector is paid by the council and we do not have to accept his findings, as in a planning inquiry. We have not decided yet whether the housing on the site will be council or private."

But Mr Rose knows how to hit where it hurts: "The allotments are such a good meeting place for whole family groups from granddads to little children who could not be taken to play near the busy roads of the new site," he said.

Pity the poor Tory who at the moment does anything against the Sacred English Family and annoys the Eumenides of Central Office. But then the political frame of things has really become disjointed in Potters Bar, where Labour plans to vote with the Alliance against house-building. Château Byng is comparable in intoxicating political effect to Sanatogen in the Wilson years.

Mr Harding and friends are said to be planning a tactical retreat at a crucial meeting next month. The ghost of Admiral Byng, who was more than experienced in such matters, will no doubt be watching with some amusement.

Paul Pickering

THE TIMES

P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

CHURCH AND STATE

Easter Sunday is a religious festival. Easter Monday is a secular holiday but without Easter Sunday we would not have it, or at least not on this particular day. It is therefore as good a day as any to consider the relationship between the sacred and the profane, between religion and the temporal affairs of the community.

Some may consider that there should be no such relationship. But religion obstinately refuses to confine itself to abstract theological questions or issues of private conduct. Try as we may, we cannot prevent it from spilling over into public life. England may seem backward, to Mr Benn and others, in not having legally separated church and state. But even where that is achieved it does not have the effect of placing religion and politics in separate, watertight compartments.

That is hardly surprising when we consider the very broad claims on human attention that both religion and politics make. Politics claims man as the political animal, in other words it purports to deal with precisely that aspect of human nature which distinguishes human beings from other species. Religion purports to answer man's most fundamental questions about himself and his place in the universal scheme of things. They are thus condemned either to dispute each other's claims, or to overlap.

Some religions do dispute the definition of man as the political (or social) animal. Buddhism, for instance, at any rate in some of its forms, teaches its adepts to regard the human community as an irrelevance if not an illusion. The religious life then becomes essentially a life of withdrawal from that community and its affairs. Similarly there are forms of politics that dispute the relevance of religion. The best-known example is Marx calling it the opium of the people, though the preceding sentence – "Religion is the sigh of the oppressed creature, the heart of a heartless world, just as it is the spirit of spiritless conditions." – shows that he had more respect for the phenomenon than he is often credited with. Still, he thought it would wither away along with other "ideologies" – a word he used to mean forms of *false* consciousness – once human beings were liberated from class divisions and able to take a rational view of their own situation.

A more common political approach to religion is to try to reduce it to a mere compartment of human life, occupying limited time and limited subject-matter, something one can put out of mind as soon as one emerges from the church door, or at any rate something which need not intrude when it comes to considering the affairs of the community. Of course, that is how many of us treat our religion in practice, but it is not an attitude that a genuinely religious person can easily justify. The person who takes both religion and politics seriously is bound to find that the former affects his approach to the latter. And politicians implicitly recognize this when they look to religion for help at moments of crisis, particularly when people have to be asked to risk their lives for a political cause, or persuaded that lives already given were not given in vain.

Religions of the Western monotheist family, especially, find it hard to disengage themselves from the communal life of those who follow them. Judaism, the fount from which the others spring, originated as the tribal cult of a particular people. It arrived at monotheism through the elevation of that people to a special, sacred destiny. If it saw its followers as isolated individuals it would be denying a central part of itself. Historically, its concern has always been with the life of the Jewish *community*, and the regulation of that life by God-given law.

Much the same could be said of Islam. If Judaism originated as the faith of a political community, Islam formed a new political community based on a new faith. The faith, it is true, proved much stronger and more durable than the particular community which first gave it expression. But few Muslims have been willing to abandon the notion that *in principle* Islam is, among other things, a political and social doctrine. The Egyptian scholar Ali Abdul-Raziq, who dared in the 1920s to argue that Islam does *not* entail any particular set of political principles, was condemned by the shaikhs of al-Azhar and has never been rehabilitated since.

Christianity presents a more complex case, because it was born partly in reaction to the identification of Jewish religion with Jewish political independence, at a time when the strength of the Roman empire made independence unattainable. Christ gave hope to his followers and baffled the authorities, both Roman and Jewish, by proclaiming: "My kingdom is not of this world."

This was, in a sense, a non-political interpretation of Judaism. Certainly Christ did not seek political confrontation. Hence: "render therefore unto Caesar the things which be Caesar's". If he envisaged that there would one day be a Christian Caesar, his message for that eventuality went unrecorded.

Yet clearly Christ was anything but indifferent to the sufferings of human beings on this earth. If his message was non-political, in as much as it did not sanctify the use of coercive power (except for that awkward "whip of small cords"), it was certainly not non-social. Feed the hungry, heal the sick, visit the prisoner, sell all you have and give to the poor, love your neighbour as yourself: no sanction there for a withdrawal from human society.

So the Christian who becomes Caesar – the Christian, that is, confronted with political choices, as all of us are in a democracy – can hardly feel that in making them his faith is irrelevant. Yet at the same time he finds no unmistakable guidance in the gospel. Should he turn his back on political power, because of the element of coercion it contains, or should he treat it as an opportunity to do good? Most Christians have made the latter choice. But if you go into politics in that spirit, obviously you take your religion with you. You rely on it to tell you what good is and, most crucially, which is the lesser of two evils – for that, all too often, is the form that political choices take.

In the last resort each of us, whether Christian or not, has to make these choices according to his own conscience. But it is natural for the Christian to look to his church for guidance and it is therefore not surprising that church leaders feel called on to make pronouncements on their view of the morality of the political issues of the day. Of course these can be, and often are, disputed. But the essence of a free society is that each of us is free to make what pronouncements seem good to us, and that no one who does not want to is obliged to take our advice.

That is also the meaning of a secular state. It is a common misconception to identify a secular state with an irreligious society. In fact the idea of a secular state originates not in religious indifference but in religious difference – in religious opinions held so strongly that civil peace can only be kept by agreeing to make the state neutral between them. Instead of *cujus regio ejus religio*, where the ruler imposes his own religion on all within his territory, in a secular state there is freedom for everyone to follow and proclaim his religion as loudly as he likes, including in politics, so long as he does not impose it on others against their will. To all intents and purposes Britain is such a state, even though there are nominally established churches in England and Scotland. The state is no longer at the service of those churches to impose their doctrine on those who do not accept it. The corollary is that they are free to say what they think even if it upsets the state.

THE TREASURY'S URIAH HEEPS

The Treasury is a citadel of British brainpower. It shows that in building a successful economy intellect is not enough. That view, as the newspaper hoardings put it, is now official. Last week Sir Douglas Wass, retiring as its Permanent Secretary after nine years, said that staffing the Treasury with a thousand Keyneses since 1945 would have made no difference to the performance of the post-war British economy. Its problems were not, and are not "resoluble by intellectual horsepower". The Government could only tinker at the margins with deep-seated, century-old difficulties like the British preference for financial rather than industrial enterprise.

In recent weeks the listening public has become privy to a good deal of the inner thinking of the 1980s Treasury from the lips of its ministers and officials thanks to a superb series of BBC Radio 4 broadcasts, *But, Chancellor*. The programmes confirmed the impression left by Sir Douglas's parting thoughts of the Treasury as an ancient institution which has weathered a policy-maker's blizzard since the first oil shock of 1973; an experience that has left its members humble but not defeatist.

At a quaint ceremony last Thursday, the first meeting of the Treasury Board since the Premiership of Lloyd George, the torch was passed to Sir Douglas's successor, Mr Peter Middleton, an effervescent, 49-year-old Yorkshireman. Speaking on Radio 4 a week ago, Mr Middleton pre-echoed his predecessor and said he did not "think there was any way the Treasury as such can produce a successful economy", though it could create the conditions in which such a phenomenon might, over a longish period, occur.

It is for rather different reasons that the Labour front bench does not want to put its faith in the Treasury's intelligent numerate Uriah Heeps. It fears not their impotence, but their negative power, their supposed ability to obstruct any policy in which they do not believe. Two weeks ago Labour committed itself to breaking up the Treasury. The bureaucratic engine of recovery for a Foot administration would be a new Department of Economics and Industrial Planning which would, according to the joint TUC-Labour Party document *Partners in Rebuilding Britain*, provide "the central focus for national planning in government". Treasury men reacted privately to the putative ministry by saying that whoever is in power everyone who is against existing economic policy wants the Treasury split because it is a very effective mechanism for translating ministerial wishes into Finance Bills.

Could it be that both Labour and the Treasury are being unduly pessimistic about its potential as an institution? In the late 1970s, when ministers wanted a degree of micro-economic intervention from it, the Treasury's domestic economy sector was pretty skilful at helping the "real economy" prepare for an up-turn. Its officials could not generously feed sunrise industries across blighted industrial acres, but they were not helpless bystanders either. That capability has been run down by the Conservatives. But the Labour Front Bench should remember the pre-1979 Treasury structure. Mr Denis Healey was Chancellor of the Exchequer at the time. Mr Roy Hattersley and Mr Eric Varley as leading economic ministers were also involved.

If future Labour ministers frame a plausible, sensible economic and industrial strategy, there is no reason why a re-jigged Treasury and a re-fashioned Department of Industry could not provide all the bureaucratic back-up needed without the creation of a fancy new ministry. Humility is a virtue among the mighty. But too much in the way of Treasury powerlessness can be read into the remarks of Sir Douglas Wass and Mr Middleton.

Conservative Shadow spokesmen before the 1979 election had serious doubts about the Treasury's capacity to adapt to a new and more austere financial strategy. But economic history since 1979 has shown that political will has triumphed over anticipated bureaucratic inertia. There is no cause to suspect that the Treasury has lost the art of managing even relatively marked changes in political direction.

Radical structural change in bureaucracies is disruptive and rarely produces the intended result. Sir Harold Wilson's rash of new Ministers in 1964 did not design the "New Britain" described in Labour's manifesto. Before Mr Michael Foot visits Sir Robert Armstrong, the Cabinet Secretary, to tell him what kind of Whitehall Labour would want if it triumphs at the polls, he should read a lecture delivered last September by Lord Croham, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury from 1968 to 1974 and now industrial adviser to the Bank of England. In it Lord Croham derided "the naive view that the fault is in our machinery of government and not in ourselves". Mr Foot should consult Croham, and think again.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Public attitudes towards the police

From Sir Kenneth Thompson

Sir, Like many other readers I find it disturbing in the extreme that Mr Whitelaw's action on police powers should receive such restrained approval from the police. It is, however, surprising that so many people are surprised. For a long time there has been growing within certain echelons of the police service an attitude of elitist arrogance which can lead only to more obstruction of the same kind. Some police leaders appear to visualise themselves as a separate state authority imposed upon the state itself.

This attitude is encouraged by a curious relic of a halcyon yesteryear when it was considered *de trop* for a gentleman or any responsible citizen to engage in even the mildest and most discreet criticism of "The Police". Only communists, revolutionaries and evil disturbers of the Queen's peace did any such thing. From this attitude has grown the dangerous polarisation of opinion now so evident.

Nobody – but nobody – may with impunity lay a hand on any aspect of police affairs since there is a nationwide "church" to which an appeal can be directed over the heads of everybody else.

One thing stands out starkly; we need now more than ever before a powerful agency for the maintenance of law and order at whatever cost in men and money short of surrendering those citizen rights which have been so hard won over such a long time. A society sanitised by fear is utterly repellent.

The 1981 riots appear to have sharpened the perception of some of the backwoodsmen. A couple of years ago a meeting of chief police officers heard an opinion expressed by one of their number that what this country needed was control by a secret cabal of chief constables. Since that summer of discontent things have changed – on the face of it. Now we have specially trained, low profile community police; but the intolerant hectoring which serves some police leaders in place of reasoned argument still seems to survive.

It will be widely acknowledged that nobody has a more demanding job than a chief constable – unless it is the bobby with a beat in a "difficult" area. The line drawn between too-hard and too-soft is impossible to define. Only very seldom will any two men interpret the same set of facts in the same way. A course of action decided upon in any given situation will depend almost as much upon the character of the man deciding as it will upon the circumstances of the case and the well-prepared rules. There are only two kinds of people – the law-breakers and the upholders of the law.

I deplore the failure of many police committees to sustain their questioning role. Chief constables enjoy a special position in our society, and it behoves us all to preserve and enhance it, but we must constantly remind ourselves of the tendency of power to corrupt. (Politicians, appointed by a more profane process, are regularly reminded of the same by an electorate mainly composed of outright friends and outright foes.)

Finally, I think most people would like to see a system of police discipline less dependent, upon an utterly repugnant Star Chamber process; it should be seen to be done.

Yours, etc,
KENNETH THOMPSON,
Atherton Cottage,
Formby,
Merseyside.
March 28.

From Mr Eldon Griffiths, MP for Bury St Edmunds (Conservative)

Sir, Standing Commitee J has just completed its work on the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill. May I, as one of its members, comment on one particular aspect of this legislation, which appears to have alarmed a number of doctors, lawyers, and Bishops, namely possible interference with confidentiality of private documents.

The courts have always had powers to compel the the disclosure of relevant material at a trial. The question is whether this should be allowed during pre-trial investigation.

The Government, like the Royal Commission, believes that it should. Therefore, Part 3 of the Police Bill would authorise the police – though only as a last resort – to search for "confidential material" specifically related to a serious arrestable offence (most often one involving grievous bodily harm). Before this can happen, however the following procedures will be necessary:

First a senior police officer requests disclosure of specified information. If refused, he applies to a circuit judge in writing. The judge must then hold an *inter partes* hearing at which the medical (or any other) parties concerned, as well as the police, must have an opportunity to be heard (as happens when such an order is sought at a trial under the present law).

The police officer must satisfy the judge, answering any questions on oath, that there are reasonable grounds for believing that a serious arrestable offence has been committed; that there is specific evidence in the possession of the doctor of a substantial – not merely an incidental – relevance to the offence under investigation; that this evidence is admissible to the court; and that all other methods of obtaining it have been tried without success.

Only if he is so satisfied may the judge issue an order that this evidence be produced within seven days – and even then it is only in cases where this court order is not complied with that the judge, as a last resort, would be able to issue a warrant for the police to search for it.

It may be that further amendment to these arrangements can and will improve them. But the short answer to the campaign now being waged against this section of the Bill is that its critics have not done their homework!

Yours faithfully,
ELDON GRIFFITHS,
House of Commons.
March 29.

Criteria for auditing state efficiency

From Professor Maurice R. Garner

Sir, In November, 1981, the Government instituted the efficiency auditing of the nationalized industries on a continuous, programmed footing, using the Monopolies and Mergers Commission as the audit agency. Though this was, for Britain, a marked improvement upon the past (bringing us forward to the stage achieved in France in 1948) and though the commission has handled its assignments so far with credit, the Government's arrangements were unsatisfactory.

The commission was not given the independence an auditor should have – it can only investigate what the Government directs it to investigate; it was not given the auditor's normal unrestricted access to persons, papers, and premises; it was not the agency responsible for examining the efficiency of the departments sponsoring the nationalized industries – this is the task of the Comptroller and Auditor General; and it is not free to advise select committees of the House of Commons in the way the Comptroller and Auditor General advises the Public Accounts Committee.

Mr St John-Stevas's Parliamentary Control of Expenditure (Reform) Bill, now in committee, would have remedied these defects by transferring the efficiency audit responsibility to the Comptroller and Auditor General under the general control of Parliament; but the Chief Secretary of the Treasury has countered the proposed change by putting down an amendment that would give the efficiency audit responsibility to firms of accountants. Rather than swallow this insult to Parliament, it is to be hoped that the paladins of parliamentary accountability will abandon this part of their Bill.

Auditing efficiency is a task requiring authority, multi-disciplinary expertise, the accumulation of information, and the building up of experience from previous audits. Countries that were early in the field of efficiency auditing of public enterprise have nevertheless been held up by problems of resources and the retention of expert personnel.

Had the task of auditing British nationalized industries been given to the Comptroller and Auditor General and had he enjoyed the full backing of Parliament, it would still have been years before he could expect to have built up the qualified staff and evolved the techniques to do the job properly. (The commission is faced with the same problem.) Passing the job to, and splitting it between, private firms under no public control and with no obligation to devote the money and effort to building up a real audit capacity virtually guarantees that the job, in Britain, will never be done properly.

Perhaps this is what the Chief Secretary intends – and it certainly conforms to the wishes of the chairmen of the nationalized industries whose resistance to the audit of their efficiency by the Comptroller and Auditor General ought to inspire doubts about their fitness in the modern world to head large public undertakings.

When the managements of public undertakings in France, Renault and Elf-Aquitaine for example, can live with the efficiency audits of the Cour des Comptes without evident impairment of their readiness to take business risks and of their ability to make agreements with private firms, why should managements of British public enterprises not be able to face audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General?

It is time Parliament asked more demanding questions of both ministers and chairmen on the matter of efficiency. For the moment, however, the supporters of parliamentary accountability should either stick to their guns by rejecting the Chief Secretary's amending clause, or wash their hands of this part of the Bill and wait for some more favourable opportunity.

Yours faithfully,
M. R. GARNER,
The London School of Economics and Political Science,
Houghton Street, WC2.
March 24.

Brooklands memories

From Mr Roger North

Sir, Peter Waymark's article (March 26) on Brooklands track revives old memories. When I was at Eton I kept an ABC motorcycle in a garage at Windsor. On Saturday afternoons, when I was supposed to be playing football, I rode the motorcycle to Brooklands to watch the racing.

Later I collaborated with my friend, John Benson (later Lord Charnwood) to build a single-seater racing car. We built the car in the garage of my Norfolk home.

I shall always remember the drive to Brooklands. As the car was a single-seater the passenger, usually me, had to sit astride the pointed tail. The number plate was tied to the passenger's back and we were stopped by a policeman, who pointed out that the law required the number plate to be fixed to the vehicle and not to the passenger.

The car was powered by a JAP engine, developing 45 bhp and giving a maximum speed of about 70 mph on the level. Both John Benson and I drove the car in races on Brooklands. They were mostly handicap races and the handicapper never allowed us to win a race. However, we had a great deal of fun and good sport. John later joined Lionel Martin who made the Aston-Martin sports car.

I met many racing motorists who drove at Brooklands. In particular I remember Tommy Hann, who drove a Lanchester called "Softly Catch Monkey". He lived in a bungalow in the middle of the track and he allowed me to use it as living quarters while I worked on my car.

I can still remember the thrill of sitting behind the large steering wheel and trying to hold the car steady (in spite of the bumps) as one came off the banking at about 80 miles per hour.

Yours sincerely,
ROGER NORTH,
Rougham Hall,
King's Lynn,
Norfolk.
March 26.

Codes of conduct

From Mr R. S. Musgrave

Sir, The Post Office likes post codes done in capital letters, but this requires *four* additional finger movements on a typewriter as compared to using small letters, a 70 per cent increase in time taken to type the code.

I do not believe it takes postmen 70 per cent longer to read small letters than capitals; thus I have ceased to use capitals in post codes.

Yours faithfully,
R. S. MUSGRAVE,
24 Garden Avenue,
Framwellgate Moor,
Durham.

BR 'burger bars'

From Mr Colin Webb

Sir, It comes as no surprise to hear news of British Rail's declining market, as even their innovations seem designed to discomfort the average discerning passenger.

Take, for example, their recent obsession with catering and the almost overnight plethora of cheap "burger bars" which now foul the concourses of our main London termini. Quite apart from the resulting increase in litter, it is quite impossible to enter a carriage without being insulted by the gross eating habits of those more wretched and overweight commuters. As, elbow to elbow, they tuck into their greasy Casey Jones' specials, the stultifying odour of onions, french fries and other noxious edibles manage to overpower even the strongest pipe tobacco.

Now if BR were to introduce clearly designated "no eating" carriages, then here is one commuter who would willingly renew his season ticket!

Yours faithfully,
COLIN WEBB,
2 The High House,
Kenley Lane,
Kenley, Surrey.
March 24.

Deadly accurate

From Dr D. M. Kellet Harding

Sir, Perhaps because large figures and money are more newsworthy than small figures and kilograms, interceptions of illegal addictive drugs are often described in terms of their "street value" in sterling.

This seems not only to imply the existence of an orderly market with accepted values, but to advertise to the weaker brethren the kind of profit available to criminal traders.

Would it be better to refer to "thousands of fatal doses"? It should be possible to agree on a notional lethal dose; for this purpose, the figure needs hardly be critical.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID KELLET HARDING
17 Upper Rose Hill,
Dorking, Surrey,
March 28.

Freedom of choice

From Mr J. A. Leavey

Sir, Giving judgment in the case of Mr Ernest Cheall's disputed membership of the Association of Professional Clerical and Computer Staff (APEX) Lord Diplock is reported as having delivered himself of the following: "Freedom of association is mutual. There could be no right of an individual to associate with other individuals who are not willing to associate with him" (Law Report, March 25). Does this have important implications for some of the existing legislation aimed at preventing discrimination (on racial and sexual grounds) as for example where membership of a club is at issue ?

Yours sincerely,
J. A. LEAVEY,
30 Pembroke Gardens Close, W8,
March 25.

Drop in the ocean

From Sir Eric Smith, FRS

I have today received from a body (presumably in liquidation) called South West Water, and addressed to me under the instruction, "Please do not fold this counterfoil" and "Please do not mark or fold below the line", my reference in the immensity of their oceans: 2540240070001 1015 V70023 97455 0009435874X.

There was a time, in childhood games, when J. E. Smith, Coombe Road, Saltash, Cornwall, England, the World, the Universe would be thought be sufficient now, and at all times, to find me – and I believe, perhaps would.

My present identification (as given by South West Water) identifies me by its number as one of the multitude of organisms, from man to the single-celled organisms (including bacteria), to whom South West Water address their customers (inside and outside their reservoirs).

Could they please be asked to stop this nonsense, reduce their staff accordingly and to say to whom and to which part of his or her person the eventual terminal X of my almost interminable address should be applied?

Yours faithfully,
J. E. SMITH,
Wellesley House,
Coombe Road,
Saltash,
Cornwall.
March 29.

Warm-blooded reply

From the President and the Chairman of The Mammal Society

Sir, Is it really true that your Science Editor (Science Report, March 28) believes that the armadillos used by the National Institute of Medical Research are armour-plated terrestrial crustaceans? Have we been misled by generations of taxonomists into believing that they are warmblooded mammals?

Yours faithfully,
E. G. NEAL, President,
W. N. BONNER, Chairman,
The Mammal Society,
Harvest House,
62 London Road,
Reading,
Berkshire.

Taking 'The Times'

From Mr James O'Donald Mays

Sir, Perhaps Steven West (March 28), whose copy of *The Times* was stolen, can take comfort from knowledge that the top paper has long been a commodity with a potential second readership within the same day.

Nathaniel Hawthorne, American Consul to Liverpool during 1853-4, was a witness to this truth. Returning by ferryboat to his residence on the Cheshire side of the Mersey after a day's work, he found a beggar peddling a copy of *The Times* "with an aspect of doubtful newness."

When Hawthorne, who already took the paper, refused to buy the beggar's copy, the man turned on him saying, "Well, upon my word, Sir, I'm in want of a bit of bread." From subsequent observation, Hawthorne concluded the man to be a humbug who knew the value of *The Times* picked up aboard public transport.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES O'DONALD MAYS,
Pipers,
Burley,
Ringwood,
Hampshire.
March 28.

From Mr John Stockton

Sir, One could argue that Mr Plowright deserved to have his copy of *The Times* nicked from the bar of the Leander Club (March 30) – shouldn't he have been reading the "Pink 'un"?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN STOCKTON,
34 Mysore Road,
Battersea, SW11.
March 30.

Nostell Priory painting

From Mr Mark Bostridge

Sir, The suggestion made by Mr Jack Leslau in your issue of March 25, that the Nostell Priory copy of Holbein's "Sir Thomas More and his family," the original of which was destroyed by fire in 1752, is in fact by Holbein seems to me to be wholly untenable.

The work of Sir Roy Strong and others has confidently affirmed that the Nostell Priory painting is a copy by Rowland Lockey who trained in the 1580s under Hilliard and whose skills as a copyist are acknowledged in the Cavendish accounts for Hardwick Hall which constantly mention him in the early years of the 17th century.

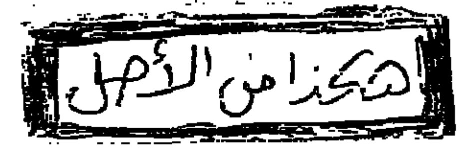
The Nostell Priory painting was probably commissioned by More's grandson, Thomas More II, to whom the original briefly passed in the 1590s, and is one of three which survive (including a miniature version in the Victoria and Albert). The Nostell Priory version was presumably given to William Roper, Margaret Roper's son and eventually passed via a Roper heiress to the Baronets of Nostell.

Mr Leslau's idea that the painting could have been commissioned by Margaret Roper in 1540, after her father's execution, is singularly unlikely: Holbein was by then the King's Painter and would not have involved himself with the family of one who had been proclaimed a traitor. Similarly, the 1530 date inscribed on the painting by a later hand must be rejected since Holbein is not known to have been in England in the years 1529-32.

On a number of stylistic grounds the painting cannot be associated with Holbein. Sir John Pope-Hennessy pointed out (*The Portrait in the Renaissance*, 1966) that the treatment of the foreground in the Nostell Priory painting is inconsistent with Holbein's usual practice and the cramped perspective of the picture contrasts markedly with the Holbein drawing of the family preserved at Basle. The Nostell Priory painting is signed "Rowlandus Locky/fecit", a signature similar to that on the portrait of Lady Margaret Beaufort in St John's College Cambridge (a copy by Lockey of an earlier original).

As to Mr Leslau's assertions concerning the "hidden secret" of the painting with regard to the fate of the Princes in the Tower, the holes in his argument are too many to be gone into here. Let me just say that if, as Mr Leslau argues, More's adopted son-in-law, Dr John Clement, was in fact Richard, Duke of York (born 1473), he would have been ninety-eight years old at the time of his death in 1571.

Yours faithfully,
MARK BOSTRIDGE,
28 St Margaret's Road,
Oxford.



COURT AND SOCIAL

SOCIAL NEWS

The Queen will open the gardens surrounding Croydon Town Hall to mark the centenary of Croydon's first municipal charter on June 21.

Princess Anne will attend the Queen Elizabeth's Foundation for the Disabled's summer ball at "The Gardens", London on June 21.

The Queen will attend a reception at St James's Palace to mark the eightieth anniversary of the National Art-Collections Fund on June 22.

Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips will attend the Vincent's dinner at the Savoy Hotel on June 22.

Princess Anne, honorary air commodore, will open the new advanced technology Hercules simulator at RAF Lyneham on June 23.

Princess Anne, president of the Save the Children Fund, will attend a fete and rally at Upton Country Park, Poole, on June 25.

Princess Anne, Colonel-in-Chief the Royal Signals, will attend the Royal Signals Association's annual reunion at Catterick Camp, north Yorkshire, on June 26.

Princess Anne, patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, will visit the Pontefract Group, west Yorkshire, on June 27.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will attend the Rhodes Scholars' reunion garden party at Rhodes House, Oxford, on June 27.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will visit Oriel College, Oxford, on June 27.

The Queen will visit Merchiston Castle School to mark its sesquicentenary on June 28.

The Queen will open the new premises of the Royal Society of Edinburgh to mark their bicentenary on June 29.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net before tax paid):

Drabble, Judge John Frederick, QC, of Martlesham, Suffolk, circuit judge £107,606

Hedges, Mr Clifton James, of Stoke D'Abernon, Cobham, Surrey £215,232

Hill, Mr Cyril Eaton, of Handsworth Wood, Birmingham £217,925

Maclean, of Bicknoller, Somerset £382,255

Salisbury, Mr Frank Siegfried, of Whitefield, Manchester, company director £220,817

Thomas, Mr Henry Charles, of West Chiltington, West Sussex, chartered accountant £303,298

Wastell, Mr Walter Leslie, of Pinner, London £378,615

Birthdays today

Mr P. J. Attenborough, 45; the Duke of Beaufort, 83; Sir John Beith, 69; the Right Rev D. S. Cross, 55; Sir Francis Evans, 86; Brigadier Anne Field, 57; Mr Trevor Griffiths, 48; Earl Jellicoe, 65; Viscount Leathers, 75; the Marques de Santa Cruz, 81.

Memorial service

Sir Michael Gass

The Lord Lieutenant of Somerset was represented by Mr J. A. Clark at a memorial service for Sir Michael Gass held on Saturday, March 26, at St Andrew's, Stogursey, Somerset. The Rev Peter Pengelley and the Archdeacon of Taunton officiated and Canon Desmond Proberts led the prayers. The Rev Colin Russell and Mr John H. Smith read the lessons. The Diplomatic Service was represented by Sir Archie Lamb.

Long and winding road to unity

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

An altogether lower gear has been engaged by the churches in their search for, and progress towards, the unity that has proved so elusive in the past year.

The pace is now so gentle that it is hard to believe that the people directly involved expect to see much happen in their own remaining lifetimes, and now put their hopes on what their children can deliver on the foundations they have laid.

The covenant which failed last summer offered the one prospect of quick results, "quick" in the sense of only a few years. The Roman Catholic Church is taking somewhat longer than that in its cool and gradual courtship with the British Council of Churches, *and the Anglican-Roman* Catholic ecumenical process appears to be on a time-scale measured in decades.

The Methodist Church, much though it would like an ecumenical partner to talk terms with, now has no firm ecumenical agenda at all. Its temper seems to be that it will not make another bid for unity with the Church of England, and it is not interested in any scheme confined to the Free Churches.

Next time, if there is to be a next time, the Methodists will not willingly be involved *without the* Roman Catholic Church as equal partners, it is said. But Methodist-Roman Catholic unity at international level would take a great deal of time and talking, a process not even of decades but of generations.

Whether the United Reformed Church would ever go down that road must be an open but *doubtful question,* even if the Methodists were blazing a trail ahead of them.

In that bleak landscape optimists are taking bearings from two signposts felt to be promising. One is the forthcoming official visit to Rome by a party from the British Council of Churches and the English and Scottish Roman Catholic Churches; the second the so-called "Lima" document published last year by the World Council of Churches, which contains unmistakable clues that the churches are generally closer on doctrine than they might have imagined.

There is a slow but visible convergence from all directions towards agreement on issues that separated the churches during the age of Christian fragmentation.

What is by no means so certain is that that convergence will continue and eventually resolve all differences; it is at least as likely that "Lima" and other bilateral statements between international denominational groupings already contain almost all that is ever likely to be agreed.

The British churches' visit to Rome may on the one side open the eyes of the non-Roman participants to what the centre of a vast international communion looks like, which may entice them towards it or drive them away.

On the Roman side, as it is always Rome that makes *the* most demands of its ecumenical partners, there may be an education awaiting the Secretariat of Christian Unity of just how complex and intractable are the problems of church unity on a national level.

Its *previous* experience has been of relating to, and discussing doctrinal differences with, worldwide single-domination bodies such as the Anglian Communion, the World Methodist Federation, of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches. Such conversations are always *"out of context"*, as each of those umbrella bodies consists essentially of national churches, each part of its own national culture and history.

That is an unreal, though probably necessary, basis for such relationships. The reality is the division of local churches, at local level, because of different local histories and traditions, and international discussions cannot encompass such complexity.

Rome's ecumenical strategy has been to foster the international bilateral approach, treating other denominational *bodies as if they were like itself.* Unlike the Roman church, however, judgments at that level cannot be made to stick at national and local level; the World Methodist Federation, for instance, is no more than a loose consultative body.

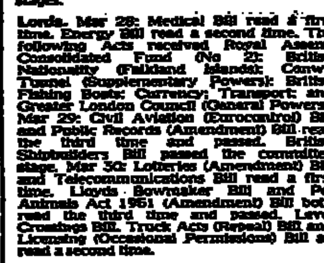
The British visit will be the first of its kind, the first opportunity therefore for the *Roman secretariat to see the* church unity scene from that different perspective. It alone has the freedom and influence to make an adjustment of strategy that would accommodate the problem.

Together with the present range of international bilateral relationships, there is scope for another set of relationships, national and multilateral, pursued with equal seriousness and theological depth.

If nobody will move now without Rome, which does seem to be the point that has been reached, Rome in turn can either ignore the impasse or try to break it.

In the former case that, would slow or even halt the process on every front until the goal of Christian unity becomes so remote as to be meaningless; In the latter case it would release a sudden charge of energy as national and local church leaderships grasped the initiative that had been passed to them, to see how far they could settle their differences among themselves.

It would from Rome's point of view be *a little dangerous,* but without a sense of risk ecumenism is little more than a game played by experts for their own amusement.



Dancers and daffodils: Palestinian youngsters orphaned during the Middle East troubles enjoying spring in London after a week's tour of Britain dancing and singing traditional Palestinian songs. The group, called the The Sons and Daughters of Martyrs, has given shows in many parts of the world to raise funds for other orphans. They return home today (Photograph: John Voos).

University news

Hull

Grants

Department of Health and Social Security: £118,000 to Dr D Robinson for a project on problem drinkers and the statutory services. Health Education Council: £67,000 to Dr Robinson for the continuing education of health education officers. Ministry of Defence: £99,711 to Dr H Dale and D Bartram for work on the validation of helicopter pilot selection.

Sussex

Grants

Action Research for the Crippled Child: £41,557 to Dr M Wallis for the development and application of a receptor binding assay for growth hormone releasing factors. Medical Research Council: £82,143 to Dr L M Henderson for the further development and validation of short-term tests for transplacentally active genotoxic chemicals. Science and Engineering Research Council: £60,120 to Dr A J McCaffery for research on laser spectroscopy and collision dynamics of gas phase molecules. BP Ltd: £56,603 to Drs P D Calvert and N Billingham for extra mural research. Science and Engineering Research Council: £96,883 to Drs P J Christianson and M P Gough for the continuation of Ampte Data handling and analysis research.

Progress of legislation

Commons. Mar 28: Telecommunications Bill considered on report and adjourned. Mar 29: Torbay Harbour (Torquay Marina Etc) Bill and Commons Registration (Glamorgan) Bill both read the third time. Marital Rape Bill read a first time. Telecommunications Bill completed the report stage and read the third time by 286 votes to 241. Mar 30: Anderson Strathclyde (Prevention of Takeover) Bill read a first time. Local Authorities (Expenditure Powers) Bill read a second time. Merchant Shipping Bill and International Transport Conventions Bill both passed the remaining stages.

Lords. Mar 28: Medical Bill read a first time. Energy Bill read a second time. The following Acts received Royal Assent: Consolidated Fund (No 2); British Nationality (Falkland Islands); Conwy Tunnel (Supplementary Powers); British Fishing Boats; Currency; Transport; and Greater London Council (General Powers). Mar 29: Civil Aviation (Eurocontrol) Bill and Public Records (Amendment) Bill read the third time and passed. British Shipbuilders Bill passed the committee stage. Mar 30: Lotteries (Amendment) Bill and Telecommunications Bill read a first time. Lloyds Bowmaker Bill and Pet Animals Act 1951 (Amendment) Bill both read the third time and passed. Level Crossings Bill, Truck Acts (Repeal) Bill and Licensing (Occasional Permissions) Bill all read a second time.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

US Admiral William Small to be Commander-in-Chief of Allied Forces in Southern Europe from next month, in succession to Admiral William Crowe, who becomes Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific in June.

OBITUARY

DR WALTER PAGEL

Pathologist and medical historian

Dr Walter T. U. Pagel, who died in London on March 25, aged 84, was a distinguished pathologist and an outstanding historian of medicine and science. His principal historical achievement was in placing the discoveries of certain key medical figures of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, notably William Harvey, Paracelsus and Helmont, within their religious and philosophical context.

Born in Berlin on November 12, 1898, he was the youngest of five children of Julius Leopold Pagel, himself a physician and one of the eminent historians of medicine of the later nineteenth century, holder of the chair in that subject at Berlin University, and whose famous *Geschichte der Medizin* appeared in the same year.

Walter Pagel's education was in the classical tradition of the German *humanistiche Gymnasium,* from which he went on to study medicine at the Friedrich Wilhelm University, Berlin.

He developed a special interest in morbid anatomy and graduated MD in 1922. He proceeded to research in microbiology and immunology at the Robert Koch Institute; in 1924 he took up work at the Berlin Municipal Tuberculosis Hospital at Sommerfeld under H. Ulrici, where he pursued the immunological aspects of the pathology of TB emerging from the new theories advanced by K. E. Ranke. This preoccupation with pulmonary tuberculosis was to be the main theme of his professional career and led to the standard texbook under that title published by the Oxford University Press.

He also took up, in addition to his experimental work, historical studies in the pathology of tuberculosis. They led him, on the one hand, to Rudolph Virchow and to the early nineteenth century Romantics, and on the other to *Paracelsus and van Helmont.*

He became deeply interested in and fascinated by the philosophical and mystical contexts in which scientific and medical discoveries still considered valid today were embedded in the Renaissance and Baroque periods, as the result of a complex development of ideas which went back through the neo-Platonists to Aristotle. The new perspectives offered by this insight dominated his subtle historical studies, and were to have immense influence on younger historians of medicine and science.

When Hitler came to power Pagel, being Jewish, was instantly dismissed and chose to emigrate. After some months at the Institut Pasteur, Paris, under Albert Calmette, he was introduced, through the good offices of Dr Radcliffe Salaman, FRS, to Sir Pendrill Varrier Jones, founder of the Papworth Village Settlement near Cambridge, and he was given the task of establishing and administering a pathological laboratory at Papworth. He also organized in collaboration with Dr Joseph Needham, FRS, and others, a committee for lectures in History of Science at Cambridge, and arranged lectures by distinguished men of science including Lord Rutherford, J. B. S. Haldane and others.

In 1939 he became a British citizen and in the same year was appointed Assistant Pathologist (later Consultant Pathologist) at the Central Middlesex Hospital, Harlesden, under Dr Horace Joules. In 1956, owing to ill-health, he transferred to part-time as Consultant Pathologist at Clare Hall Sanatorium, Barnet and retired in 1967.

Pagel was a prolific writer. Apart from his textbook on *pulmonary tuberculosis,* his major works include J. B. van Helmont: *Einführung in die philosophische Medizin des Barock* (Berlin, Springer, 1930); *Paracelsus: An introduction to philosophical medicine in the era of the Renaissance* (Basel and New York, Karger, 1938); *William Harvey's Biological Ideas* (Karger, 1967), *Johann Baptista van Helmont: Reformer of Science and Medicine* (Cambridge U.P., 1982), *The Smiling Spleen* (Karger, In Press).

He received many honours, including honorary degrees from the universities of Basle, Heidelberg (which appointed him Emeritus Professor in 1956), and Leeds; Honorary Fellow of the British Academy, 1976; and recognition by other academies and learned societies in Britain, Europe, and the USA. He was awarded the Sarton Medal in 1970, the Julius Pagel Medal in 1971, and the William H. Welch (1976) and Robert Koch (1973) medals, as well as the Paracelsus Ring of Villach and the Dexter Award of the American Chemical Society. *A festschrift (Science, Medicine and Society in the Renaissance,* ed. Allen G. Debus) was published in two volumes in his honour in 1972.

His last years were saddened by the loss in 1980 of his wife Magda, who had sustained him through 60 years which, owing to ill health and political turmoil, were often very difficult. A son (Dr Bernard Pagel, a well-known astronomer at the Royal Greenwich Observatory) and three grandchildren survive him.

DR MICHAEL DOLLEY

Dr Michael Dolley, FSA, MRIA, sometime Professor of Historical Numismatics in the Queen's University of Belfast, died in Cork on March 29 at the age of 57. He will be remembered for his profoundly creative research on the later Anglo-Saxon, Viking and Irish coinage and for his insistence on exacting standards of scholarly accuracy.

He found later Anglo-Saxon numismatics in a sadly neglected state, and he took it in hand and made it an exciting and internationally respectable discipline. His work is of general historical importance because it demonstrates the sophisticated control that the Anglo-Saxon kings were able to wield over the national currency.

Reginald Hugh Dolley was born in Oxford on July 6, 1925 and educated at Wimbledon College and King's College, London, where he read Ancient and Modern History. He adopted the confirmation name Michael and subsequently dropped his baptismal name. *His first post in 1948 was as* Assistant Keeper in charge of oil paintings at the National Maritime Museum.

In 1951 he joined the staff of the British Museum as an Assistant Keeper in the Department of Coins and Medals. Happily his arrival coincided with an invitation for a British scholar to participate in the publication of the immense Viking-age coin hoard from Sweden, and this material was to form the basis for much of his research. From the mid-1950s, in partnership with Mr Christopher Blunt, he gave unsparing service in editing some 30 volumes of the British Academy's *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles.* He was also for 15 years an editor of the *British Numismatic Journal.*

In 1963 he left the museum to become a Lecturer in medieval history at the Queen's University of Belfast, and thereafter his research interests turned more to Irish numismatics. He became a Reader in 1969 and was awarded a personal chair in 1975. In 1978 he went to Australia to teach history at the University of New England, Armidale, becoming an Associate Professor, but he was obliged to retire in 1981 owing to his deteriorating health.

Dolley's humanity showed itself most clearly in the warmth of friendship and generous help which he gave to younger scholars, though he was inclined *to be unduly critical* of those who were more nearly his equal.

He was an extremely prolific writer, with more than 750 publications to his name. Many of them are in joint authorship, for he was a ready and generous collaborator.

Significant advances in the Anglo-Saxon series were reflected in *Anglo-Saxon Coins,* the *Festschrift* for Sir Frank Stenton, edited by Dolley in 1961. His *Hiberno-Norse Coins in the British Museum* (1966) transformed our understanding of the Viking coinage of Ireland, and his *Medieval Anglo-Irish Coins* (1972) was the culmination of much detailed work on the Irish series. He also published a text book on *Anglo-Norman Ireland* (1972), but the majority of his research appeared not as books but in a vast number of articles and short notes spread over a wide range of journals.

His scholarship did not go unrecognized. He was elected a Member of the Royal Irish Academy in 1964 (Senior Vice-President 1972-3), a Foreign Corresponding Member of the Swedish Accademy in 1970 and a Foreign Member of the Danish Academy in 1981. He received medals from the Royal, British, Swedish, Norwegian, and American Numismatic Societies. In January of this year he received a DLit from the University of London, and only five days before his death he received an Honorary DLitt *from the National University of* Ireland.

Dolley was devoted to Ireland and was proud of his Catholic faith and Irish origins through his mother. It is fitting that his wish to die in Ireland should have been fulfilled.

He married Mary Harris in 1950, and leaves two sons and four daughters.

MR GILBERT PEAKER

Mr Gilbert F. Peaker, CBE, one of the major contributors to educational research not only in Britain but in the world, has died at the age of 80.

He began his work in educational research at the relatively late age of 46. His estimation of standard errors of sampling, published in 1952 in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, led the field and laid the foundation for the drawing of appropriate samples and the correct estimation of errors in the large scale educational surveys which have been undertaken in many countries of the world.

He was born and raised in Yorkshire and, after studying celestial astronomy at Cambridge, entered the cartography section of the Civil Service and served in Nigeria. Upon his return to England he taught mathematics at King's College, London, the Borough Road Teacher Training College and in Leicester.

During the Second World War he was attached to the Treasury where he aided John Maynard Keynes. In particular, he had responsibility for the functioning of the rationing scheme which worked remarkably well. He returned to his duties in the educational world as an HMI in 1945.

It was in 1948 that he became interested in the accuracy of the estimates of intelligence in the debates on declining standards of national intelligence. This resulted in his working out the principles of sampling for himself.

Indeed, what is remarkable is that he was a self taught statistician, though his skills were based on the grounding he had received in mathematics at Cambridge. He became the key person for educational research at the Ministry of Education, later the Department of Education and Science. The research he carried out and published in such reports as Early Learning, Newsom and Plowden have become classics in the field of educational research. It was his ability to combined perspicacity, testimony and memory from his early experiences of schooling that made him such an outstanding researcher.

In 1962, he became the technical adviser to the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA), an organization conducting surveys of education in over forty countries.

Through his teaching of the many in the national research centres in the participating countries – a friendly, wise and well-documented teaching – as well as through his research publications, he made his international impact. Many reviewers admired the elegance of his writing. There are many educational researchers on all continents who have reason to be grateful to him.

Thoughout his life he was physically active, particularly in mountaineering and marathon running.

Colonel Sir William Brooksbank, second baronet, who died on March 28 at the age of 67, was appointed Colonel commanding the Queen's Own Yorkshire Yeomanry in 1957. He was a Deputy Lieutenant of the East Riding and of the City and County of Kingston upon Hull. In 1967 he was High Sheriff of Yorkshire. He succeeded his grandfather in 1943 and is himself succeeded by his son Edward

Sir Alexander Kleinwort, second baronet, died on March 26 at the age of 90. He was the son of Sir Alexander Drake Kleinwort, first baronet, banker and partner in the firm of Kleinwort Sons and Company, and older brother of Sir Cyril Kleinwort, formerly chairman of Kleinwort, Benson Ltd., who died in 1980.

Light of liberty shining through the darkness

Dr Stuart Blanch's last Easter Day address as Archbishop of York



Text: Matthew 27: v 45
"From the sixth hour there was darkness over all the land".

Men and women of my generation, and perhaps many of a younger generation as well, will have heard the news of Arthur Koestler's death with a sense of dismay and loss.

Here was a man of great distinction, who contributed much to our understanding of the world and of ourselves, a sensitive, compassionate man with his sympathy for others enriched by his own early sufferings, who knew what it was to feel that there was darkness over the whole earth.

He had been a fervent supporter of the revolution in Russia, then like so many others of his generation had become aware *of the grim* realities associated with that twentieth-century Utopia.

So it was more in sorrow than in anger that he wrote his most famous book, *Darkness at Noon.* A dream had melted away, a great hope had been submerged, Russian man had been crucified on the cross of a mistaken ideology.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the effect of this knowledge upon Koestler and many others of his generation, who had seen in Marx and Lenin the hope of a new dawn and a more equitable society.

Some, like Professor Blunt, clung still to the old ideology with a kind of perverse loyalty to their past, some forsook it and embraced other ideologies, some despaired of ideology altogether.

Koestler's *Darkness at Noon* was not just a once for all experience; it shadowed him for the rest of his life, and in the end it overwhelmed him. He chose to die with his wife in a chair in his London flat – with darkness over all the Earth, as far as he was concerned.

St Matthew's description of the death of Christ on Calvary reflects the horror which the author felt at the events which had taken place there. For him, as a Jew it represented the inevitable consequence of the fall of man featured in the ancient Scriptures of his people.

It was the climax of centuries of savagery and blindness and bigotry, which culminated in the sound of the lash, and the hammer, and the baying of the crowds. The cry of our Lord on the Cross – "My God, my God why hast thou forsaken me?" – had been the cry of many a faithful Jew down the ages, tortured and executed for the faith he held dear.

The crucifixion of Christ was not just a world event, it was a cosmic event. The darkness over the earth was the sign of the whole creation groaning in travail until now. It was the darkest moment in the history of mankind, it was the ultimate despair to which both state and church had contributed in their own respective ways.

"We had hoped", said the couple on the way to Emmaus, "that this would have been He who should have redeemed Israel". But for that couple now, the Jerusalem of their dreams had turned to ashes; Christ was dead, and the last hope of mankind was buried behind a great stone in a tomb the other side of Golgotha.

But if only Arthur Koestler had known that there would be an Easter Day, as spring morning with dew on the grass and fragrance in the air. If he had only known that the stone would be rolled back and the guard scattered, and that Christ would be free of his grave clothes and would walk at liberty. If only he had known what Paul Gerhardt knew when he wrote his famous hymn:

Through sin and death He strides,
Through this world's grief He rides,
He strides through hell's dark tide.

The savagery and bigotry of man do not have the last word, in Russia or Assam or Zimbabwe or Britain. Darkness at noon is followed by light in the morning. Christ is risen from the dead, hallelujah.

There will be times when all of us will feel like Arthur Koestler, oppressed by darkness at noon. It will strike a chill into our hearts at a mere headline in the newspaper, or a picture on the television screen, or an unexpected voice over the telephone.

Our hearts will tremble for what is coming upon the world; we shall cry to the hills to bury us.

And this will be an experience of private life as well, when Earth's pleasures fade and hope is forsaken, when trust is betrayed, when loved ones are lost and all hope is abandoned. The sun may be shining up there but it does not pierce the gloom down here.

Koestler's experience is, in varying degrees of intensity, the experience of every man and woman who is ever born into the world. It is the heritage of fallen man and we cannot escape it.

For those who do not believe, there is only fortitude and endurance, and I think we can only marvel at the fortitude and endurance of many of our humankind down the ages and across the world in the face of irreparable disaster without any hope of redemption, when darkness does not yield to the dawn.

But for those who do believe, the darkness at noon already holds within it the promise of Easter morning.

We are not on our own, dependent upon our own inadequate resources. We do not depend just on personal fortitude and endurance. In our own darkness we become one with Christ himself, who in faith looked beyond the lash and the nails and the cross to Easter morning.

We tremble indeed as the darkness overtakes us and the cold air swirls about us, but we endure as seeing him who is invisible but ever present.

So we look beyond the cross to the tomb a few hundred yards down the road. The stone is rolled back, the tomb is empty and the Lord of life walks at liberty, taking with him all who are willing to believe.

Through sin and death He strides,
Through this world's grief He rides,
He strides through hell's dark tide;
Where'er He goes,
I to abide.
He keeps me by His side.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy

REAR-ADMIRALS: J S Grove, to be Chief Strategic Systems Executive and Chief Naval Eng Offr, May 1; M A Vallis, to be Director of Post Design (Ships) and Snr Naval Rep Bath, May 1.
SURGEON REAR-ADMIRAL: J Cox, to be Surgn Rear-Admiral (Support Medl Services), May 24.
CAPTAIN: C L Wood, MOD(PE) as DUWP(N) [illegible]

SURGEON CAPTAIN: A F Davidson, June 1.
COMMANDERS: M E Buchanan, May 31; H M Manners, June 1; G A Greaves, May 28; P G Nelson, May 28; W H Sadler, May 23; A V Kay, May 29; D Morgan, May 30.
MATRON IN CHIEF: Miss M E Collins, June 22.

The Army

[illegible]

... I S Strain RAMC, HQ NE Dist/2 Inf Div as SO1 MED, April 5; J S Swanston RAMC, RMAS as Med Offr, April 4; P S Walton RAOC, BMATT Zimbabwe as SO1, March 24.

Retirements MAJOR-GENERAL: J Brown (late RAOC), April 9. BRIGADIERS: R W Dewnay (late PARA), April 10; R M Silberrad (late RE), April 6. COLONEL: B D Underwood [illegible]

Royal Air Force

[illegible]

هكذا من الاهل

FOOTBALL

Mexico's problems could work in England's favour

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Bobby Robson's European worries were within four days elevated to worldly cares. After rightly bemoaning the lack of wit and individual skill in the national side's performance during the European Championship tie against Greece at Wembley on Wednesday, the England manager learnt over the weekend that qualification for the next World Cup finals could be a more straightforward process. England could go through as hosts.

Ted Croker, the secretary of the Football Association, foresees economic problems for Mexico, the new favourites to stage the event in 1986. Altitude and heat were the main difficulties there 13 years ago but, now that the tournament embraces 24 entrants the evergrowing financial commitment that proved beyond the ambitions of Colombia and Brazil may yet force FIFA to turn back to Europe.

Crocker said: "In the last couple of days some European countries have been mentioned and we are probably better equipped than anyone else to stage it at short notice." FIFA's special committee, who rejected the applications of the United States and Canada, are to visit Mexico, the last South American hope, in a fortnight.

Robson was concerned with more mundane affairs on Saturday. He went to Upton Park to watch Watford, whose unsophisticated system he admires, and came away impressed with West Ham United, who prefer to thread their way through midfield, and in particular with Devonshire, the player he most strongly criticized in midweek.

Had Robson chosen instead to go to Luton Town's Kenilworth Road, he would have been forgiven for thinking he was experiencing a recurring nightmare. The home crowd considered the events both "boring", although those chants were aimed more at the offside tactics and back passes of the visitors, Norwich City, and a "load of rubbish".

As at Wembley, the cries were justified. Some of Luton's individuals, such as Moss, were utterly feeble and others, such as Hill, sadly anonymous. As the tiny Walsh alone showed the necessary spirit, it was as if their flag of resistance was flying at half mast.

"We are in a battle now," David Pleat, Luton's manager, admitted. "But I think we can get out of it." Apart from the absence of Stein, who is capable of "unlocking doors", the trouble is that "we are not building as much as we'd like to". Echoes of Robson last Wednesday?

Luton's construction, as well as their will, is scarcely likely to rise above ground level today at Watford but, while they are left in the first division's basement, Ken Brown is leading Norwich up the stairs to safety. His side may not have an abundance of talent but they are not short of character.

Channon embodied it. At the age of 34, he scampered hither and thither until cramp shortened his stride near the end. So clearly does he relish his work that the smile rarely left his face. Never was it broader than in the 25th minute, when he had reason to be pleased.

His chip could not have been more teasingly gentle and Bennett accepted the open invitation to volley home. If Godden had not denied Channon immediately before and after the decisive goal and if the bar had not later thwarted Bertschin, Norwich's reward would have been deservedly greater.

Luton, borne on the wings of brave adventure until recently, meekly stretched their horizons only in injury time. It is as well for their own sake that they have yet to entertain two fellow strugglers, Swansea City and Birmingham City, who limited each other's progress on Saturday. It promises to be some battle.

Robson ready

The England captain Bryan Robson scored twice in a comeback match on the Isle of Man yesterday, and he pronounced himself fit for league football. He was playing his first game for five weeks.

The reserve team manager, Brian Whitehouse said: "I'm delighted. Bryan stands a good chance of playing against Southampton next weekend." The new signing, Laurie Cunningham, failed to appear for the second half with a leg injury, and Norman Whiteside is out of United's side that plays Sunderland today



Manacled: Unbreakable Bonds for Jobson as West Ham tie up Watford with a 2–1 scoreline.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Hull's relentless march to double

By Keith Macklin

The awesome power and all-round skills of Hull are sweeping them relentlessly towards the Cup and Championship double. There was a brief moment early in the second half of Saturday's Challenge Cup semi-final against Castleford at Elland Road when Hull looked rattled, but they came back with typical pace and authority to clinch a place in the Wembley final for the second year in succession.

The scare for Hull came when Castleford, desperately storming the Hull line at 6-2 down, scored a try by England, the young forward, and Hyde kicked the goal to put Castleford ahead at 7-6.

Hull looked rattled, particularly since Topliss had taken a knock and left the field, and for a few minutes the 26,000 crowd sensed the possibility of an upset. However, Bridges, the veteran hooker, hooked from six consecutive scrums, Hull resumed their grip on the game and scored two clinching tries.

Day, substitute for Topliss, kicked through to make a try for Evans, and then Day scored a splendid try after a typically choice pass from Norton. Crooks kicked one goal. In the first half Hull also scored two tries. Brilliant handling sent in O'Hara, and then Leuluai, O'Hara's New Zealand team mate, touched down after a spectacular swerving and side-stepping break.

In yesterday's championship games Workington Town hammered a further nail in the first division coffin of Carlisle with a 31-13 win, and their Cumbrian neighbours, Whitehaven, went a step nearer promotion by comfortably beating Blackpool Borough 21-3.

Fulham on the way up

Fulham ...29
Keighley ...0

Fulham assured themselves of playing in the first division next season with a convincing victory over Keighley by seven tries to nil, John Clemison writes.

What was so encouraging yesterday was the style of their victory. Earlier this year Fulham were criticized for their complacency in the face of apparently weak opposition, but, despite Keighley's low position in the second division, they gave the Yorkshire team no chance of coming back at them once Allen had scored his first try. Their supremacy was no more evident than in the scrums, which they took 8-1 in the first half.

Switching the play from side to side, Fulham stretched the Keighley defence time and again and their tries came from Mills (2), Allen (2), Jones, M'Barki and Crossley. Diamond added four goals.

FULHAM: S Mills; C Jones, D Allen, S Diamond, H M'Barki; J Crossley, R Bowden; H Beverley, J Doherty, A Gourley (rep, S Hoare), P Souto, M Herdman, A Kinsey (rep, D Eckersley).
KEIGHLEY: A Scanlon; D Moll, C Robinson (rep, L Greenwood), D Cholmondeley, T Brearley; T Briggs, K Morgan; N Wood (rep, G Beale), S Illingworth, L Sellers, K Farrell, D Ambld, M Hawksworth.
Referee: T Court (Leeds).

TENNIS



Wilander follows in the master's footsteps yesterday.

Picking up Borg's mantle

From a Special Correspondent
Monte Carlo

Sweden dominated the final day of the Monte Carlo championship yesterday with Mats Wilander winning the Open title for the first time, Kent Carlsson taking the junior event, while the man who inspired them both, Bjorn Borg, was presented with a statuette to mark his retirement by Prince Ranier of Monaco.

Wilander, aged 18, defeated Mel Purcell, from Kentucky 6-1, 6-2, 6-3 in 89 minutes to complete his victory for the loss of only 26 games in 11 sets. Borg, who won the title three times, is already under threat.

All too often, the first important clay court event of the European programme is marred by the defeat of players struggling to adjust to different conditions after switching from indoor competition. But the fifth seeded Wilander suffered no problems.

Wilander has remained unbeaten in 28 successive matches on European clay and is beginning to look ominously confident as he heads towards the defence of his French title.

He has had the example of Borg to follow in terms of fitness and concentration, and apart from occasional difficulties with his overhead, Wilander was well in control against Purcell, who lost his first service game in each set and was always chasing a stronger and more penetrating hitter.

Wilander's win was worth £40,000 and after being 3-2 behind in the third set he lost only three more points as he headed to his first tournament victory since October. Carlsson, another exponent of heavy topspin and relentless ground strokes, beat Martin Pipp of West Germany 7-5, 6-4 for the junior title.

MEN'S DOUBLES: final: B Taroczy (Hun) and H Gunthardt (Switz) bt Y Noah and H Leconte (Fr) 6-2, 6-4.

Two crusty men fight over a mouldy loaf

By Clive White

Birmingham City ...1
Swansea ...1

John Toshack bounced into the press room in his smart black and white track suit, looking like Wales's new heavyweight hope, and asked: "Where's that Ralph Dellor?," just as Colin Jones might inquire, with the same degree of concern, about Milton McCrory.

Thankfully, Mr Dellor, the man from television, had said his piece and gone. "He did the game a great service, I don,t think, with his five-minute bit," the Swansea City manager remarked without actually saying whether he thought Mr Dellor's report was accurate or not.

I would like to say – in a low voice – that I found this to be as tidy and stylish as two paupers fighting over half a loaf of bread. Such ugly brawls usually hold a morbid fascination but there was not enough properly channelled aggression in this one for anyone's interest. It is difficult to see, the last 10 minutes apart, where even the most rabid fan would have found some morsel to tempt him back next time.

Toshack said that in such situations of life and death one cannot expect to see shades of Real Madrid. One does not. But you have a right to expect to see the odd pair of dancing feet rather than the leaden-footed plod of park football.

Ron Saunders, the Birmingham City manager, who was less inclined to look for the games's hidden virtues, still spoke of Birmingham's control of the game, which was odd since the ball was clearly no man's servant. It would wilfully veer off into touch even when a player had enough room and time to park both his cars. Fear of losing invaded both teams' game to a disturbing degree. And although it was encouraging to see youth given a chance on both sides there may not be enough of the precocious kind for them to avoid the drop.

Swansea, marginally more confident after a couple of wins and a draw, exerted a few ounces of pressure on Birmingham after the interval and were deserving of the shot that limped into the net off the misplaced toe of Latchford in the 85th minute.

Saunders, whose repeated use of the word "poxy" when describing this goal seemed to make him feel better, was also near the truth when he said that had Swansea scored 20 minutes earlier Birmingham would probably have won 3-1. They needed something to stir them and apparently Latchford's tame jab – his 29th goal of the season – at one of his former clubs was sufficient. Three minutes from time Richards unfortunately brought down the galloping Hopkins and Stevenson, the Welshman, scored a rare goal from the penalty spot.

BIRMINGHAM CITY: A Coton; J Hagan, M Dennis, B Stevenson, N Blake, P Van den Hauwe, H Gayle (sub, I Handysides), L Phillips, M Harford, M Halsall, R Hopkins.
SWANSEA CITY: C Sander; C Marustik, G Richards, N Stevenson, D Lewis, A Rajkovic, J Loveridge, R James, I Walsh, G Stanley, R Latchford.
Referee: R Bridges (Deeside).

Duncan returns

John Duncan, who was dismissed by Scunthorpe on February 1, has been appointed manager of another fourth division club, Hartlepool. Duncan takes over from Billy Horner, manager since November 1976, who steps down to become his assistant.

Referee heads for booker prize

By Paul Harrison

Brighton ...2
Tottenham H ...1

The three men who perched precariously on top of a roof overlooking the Goldstone Ground endured an often tedious 80 minutes in which Tottenham scored the only goal and showed most of what little skill there was on view. Only one of those hardy souls stayed to witness a totally unexpected ending, in which Brighton raised their own roof by snatching victory with two goals in the final five minutes.

The referee, Mr Callow, had the decisive' influence on the final stages, dismissing two players, first Ramsey (who must now miss the FA Cup semi-final) for a foul of Falco, after 82 minutes, and then Galvin, two minutes later.

Mr Callow, a replacement for the injured Howard King, increased his tally of sendings-off for the season to 12. He had earlier booked Case (22 minutes), Falco (45 minutes), as well as Galvin (59 minutes) and Ramsey (68 minutes); which makes it all sound rather like a bloodbath. It was not, nor was it even a particularly bad-tempered match.

Afterwards Keith Burkinshaw, the Tottenham manager, had the slightly glazed expression of a man who could scarcely believe what his eyes had seen. The referee had been inconsistent, but Burkinshaw was "furious" with Galvin, who had been "stupid and immature" to get himself sent off when Tottenham had 11 men against 10 and led. "Then the stupid beggar wanted to argue with the referee," Burkinshow said. "It makes you wonder what you are doing in the game sometimes."

Brighton, at least, persisted. The substitution of Ryan for Howlett after 77 minutes proved to be justified. The dismissal of Galvin proved crucial. From the free-kick he incurred for chopping Case down, Gatting gave and received passes with Smith to shoot past Clemence.

Then, with Tottenham in disarray, Brighton forced a corner from the kick-off. it was their first of the second half, but they made it count: Gatting headed in, Hughton parried on the line and Ryan headed in.

Brighton are still bottom, but the gap on those above them has closed, and they now have the twin visions of a Cup Final place and notable escape from relegation to aim at. Tottenham's season seems to have turned to dross. Even without Hoddle and Ardiles, they still should have made the match safe long before the tumultuous end Roberts having scored after 24 minutes.

BRIGHTON & HOVE ALBION: G Moseley; C Ramsey, S Gatting, G Pearce, S Foster, G Stevens, J Case, T Connor, M Robinson, G Smith, G Howlett (substitute: G Ryan).
TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: R Clemence; C Hughton, G O'Reilly, G Roberts, J Lacy, T Gibson (substitute: M Hazard), G Mabbutt, S Archibald, M Falco, A Brazil, T Galvin.
Referee: V Callow (Solihull).

Wednesday wonders

By Paul Newman

Rotherham United ...0
Sheffield Wednesday ...3

Brighton must prepare for the sternest of challenges when they face Sheffield Wednesday in the semi-final round of the FA Cup in two weeks' time. Wednesday's season is now geared to achieving success in the Cup and Jack Charlton, their manager, is building up his team to a peak of determination and commitment for the game against Brighton.

After Saturday's match at Millmoor, Charlton's only fear can be that his side have reached that summit too soon. When he expressed his satisfaction with the way Wednesday had "put themselves about" it must have ranked as one of the understatements of the season.

Yorkshire derbies have never exactly had the atmosphere of croquet on the vicarage lawn, but this match was exceptional. It simmered with raw aggression and that it did not boil over into anything worse was perhaps thanks only to the surprising restraint shown by the victims of some of the cruder tackles.

After only half an hour Rotherham were looking decidedly the worse for wear. Forrest was on his way to hospital with a shoulder injury after falling as he challenged Bannister; McEwan, Forrest's substitute, was sitting slumped in a chair on the touchline after contesting a "50-50 ball" with Bailey; and McBride was in the referee's notebook after lashing out at Sterland, whose close attentions he was not finding flattering.

If Wednesday's plan was to "soften up" Rotherham, it brought its reward after 60 minutes, two more bookings (Stancliff and Lyons) and another series of crunching tackles when Shelton's cross was swept in by Bannister. Rotherham were back down to 10 men at the time, Moore having been carried off after a challenge by Smith.

Yet it would be wrong to give any impression that the aggression flowed in only one direction. At half-time Wednesday lost McCulloch, who had stitches inserted in a foot wound. Lyons left the pitch after 45 minutes with a bloodied face and at full time with a limp, and, as if for once not to be left out of things, fighting supporters tumbled over perimeter fences and at one stage halted the match.

In the last 20 minutes Mills and Bannister added further goals, both made by Shelton.

ROTHERHAM: R Mimms; G Forrest (sub, W McEwan), P Frier, G Gow, P Stancliff, N Johnson, K Arnott, J Seasman, R Moore, R Mitchell, J McBride.
SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY: R Bolder; M Sterland, I Bailey, M Smith, M Lyons, G Shelton, G Megson, D Mills, G Bannister, A McCulloch (sub, J Pearson), P Heard.
Referee: B Hill (Kettering).

Dons back to school

By Hugh Taylor

Aberdeen, dislodged from the top of the premier division after losing 1-0 to an injury-stricken St Mirren, spent yesterday at Pittodrie Park putting in overtime in an effort to regain confidence for the first leg of their European Cup Winners' Cup semi-final with Waterschei, of Belgium, on Wednesday.

"This was our worst display of the season", their angry manager, Alex Ferguson, said. He blamed complacency for the loss of two points which led to the league leaders dropping to third place behind Celtic and Dundee United. With only seven games to go, Celtic again take over the leadership, one point clear of their two northern rivals.

Aberdeen looked as though their thoughts were centred more on their tie with Waterschei. The only British club left in European competition were upset by the enthusiastic St Mirren, whose substitute, McEachran, scored a surprise goal in a match played in a blizzard.

There was no gloom at Celtic Park. Stirring from the late-season lethargy which has bedevilled their recent performances, the champions swept aside the challenge of a robust Motherwell to win 3-0, thanks to goals from McGarvey, Harrow (own goal) and McAdam.

Midland clubs in Vase final

Two West Midlands League clubs will contest the Wembley final of the FA Vase on April 30, Paul Newman writes. In Saturday's semi-final round second leg matches, Halesowen Town won 2–1 (aggregate 4–2) at Burnham (Athenian League) and VS Rugby drew 1–1 (aggregate 3–2) at Great Yarmouth Town (Eastern Counties League).

Halesowen secured their place in the final with first-half goals by Lee Joinson and Moss, although Graham's penalty for Burnham after the interval ensured an exciting finish for the crowd of 2,500.

The other match, watched by nearly 5,000 people, was a much closer affair. Great Yarmouth, trailing 2–1 from the first leg, took the tie into extra time with a goal by Hart after 85 minutes, but Haskins scored with less than a minute remaining to take VS Rugby into the final.

Board member dies

Herbert Burnige, a former Millwall chairman, died at his Harrow home. He was still a member of the board at the time of his death, having served for 10 years.

EQUESTRIANISM

Wallaby triumphs

By Jenny Macarthur

Lesley MacNaught, aged 19 riding Everest Double Glazing's Wallaby, won the £1,200 first prize in the Crown Life Assurance puissance event – the main competition – at yesterday's Birmingham International.

Recalling the puissance event at the Horse of the Year Show last October when they tied equal first, Miss McNaught and Harvey Smith on Sanyo Fairway were again left to battle it out yesterday afternoon. In the third and final jump-off when the wall was raised to 7ft 1in, Sanyo Fairway went first and had a brick out of the wall.

Miss McNaught, who was told by Ted Edgar, her mentor, to give Wallaby time to settle before attempting the wall, did exactly as told and cleared it in perfect style.

"It was fantastic" Miss McNaught said afterwards. "It is the first time Wallaby has won a puissance competition." Miss McNaught is no stranger to victory in the puissance events. She has won two and tied equal first three times.

Michael Whitaker, who has already won two competitions at the show, came third equal on Red Flight with Jans Tops on Banishman, Norbert Koof on Lupus and Graham Fletcher on Schneider Power Pack. Fletcher hit form in this competition on Power Pack but a brick out of the wall in the second jump-off when it stood at 6ft 10in put him into third place.

David Broome found his form in time for victory in Saturday night's big event, the Everest Grand Prix. It was a fiercely contested competition over a particularly big course. In the second jump off, Broome, riding Mr Ross, was third to go and his time of 41.46sec did not at first look good enough to win because he did not take the shortest route. But Broome travels at a deceptively fast speed, and none of the six riders who came after him, including Nick Skelton on St James, bettered it.

In addition to this £2,400 first prize, Broome had earlier in the day won a Maestro car when riding Philco he won the Austin/Rover Jump and Drive Chase.

Norbert Koff, the world champion, will not be competing in today's FEI Volvo World Cup Holland qualifier because his horse, Fire, is running a temperature. Today's event is the penultimate qualifying round for the final in Vienna on April 20-24.

THE CROWN LIFE ASSURANCE PUISSANCE: 1, Wallaby (Miss L McNaught), 2, Sanyo Fairway (H Smith), Equal 3, Red Flight (M Whitaker), Vanishman (J Tops), Schneider Power Pack (G Fletcher) and Lupus (N Koof).

Saturday's results

THE EVEREST STAKES: 1, Goldika (G Wiltfang, W Ger), 43.73 sec; 2, Carrolls Wendy (E Macken, Ire), 43.94 sec; 3, Mandingo (Miss J Germany, GB), 45.57 sec.

THE EVEREST GRAND PRIX: 1, Mr Ross (D Broome) (Clear), 41.46 sec; 2, Ransome (F Tyteca) Bel, (Clear), 41.63 sec; 3, Sonnora (S Hadley), (Clear), 41.79 sec.

CYCLING

Leaving crowds behind

Jan Raas, of the Netherlands, brilliantly justified his position as favourite by winning the 67th Tour of Flanders in Belgium in undisputed fashion yesterday. He arrived here more than seconds clear of his team colleague, Ludo Peeters, of Belgium, and seven other men who had been his breakaway companions for the last three hours of a gruelling race.

Overnight rain filled the holes in the innumerable stretches of cobblestoned lanes that are sought out by the organizers of this, Belgium's premier classic, and it is on one of the worst of these sections that the key move was made with 115 of the 272 kilometres remaining.

It was Phil Anderson, a London-born Australian, who set the break in motion after 30 riders had already forced their way clear on the one in four climb of the Kioppenberg, the second of 12 hills that punctuate the serpentine route.

The confident Australian split the leaders on the succeeding descent, around two double bends and over a level crossing, before climbing the short, steep Taienberg. Raas was just behind, with Paul Haghedooren of Belgium. They topped the hill in that order, followed by six others.

The race seemed destined to end with a sprint finish, but Raas surprised everyone by a magnificent lone attack 15 kilometres from the line.

Results: 1, J Raas (Neth), 6h, 37min, 14sec; 2, L Peeters (Bel) 6:38:44; 3, M Sergeant (Bel); 4, L Colyn (Bel); 5, G Nulens (Bel); 6, P Haghedooren (Bel); 7, M Pollentier (Bel); 8, J Van der Velde (Neth); 9, P Anderson (Aus) – all same time as Peeters. 10, J Bogaert (Bel) 6:43:36.

IN BRIEF

Carter overturns the odds

Alan Carter, from Halifax, starting in the ninth row, overcame enormous odds to win the 250cc race in the French motor cycling grand prix at Le Mans. At 18 he is the youngest rider to win a grand prix, Adrianne Blue writes.

"The bike seized in every practice", Carter said. "I thought the chances of winning from so far back were nil". Other Britons did well yesterday, Ron Haslam finishing third in the Blue Riband 500cc race – won by Freddie Spencer, of the United States – Keith Huewen fifth, and the former world champion, Barry Sheene, mounted on a non-works Suzuki, a creditable seventh.

VOLLEYBALL: West Germany won the Women's Spring Cup, sponsored by Cafe Hag, at the Aston Villa Leisure Centre, Birmingham, yesterday, wearing down the Netherlands 3-1 (10-15, 18-16, 15-8, 15-6), Paul Harrison writes

The Germans, superbly fit and drilled, were always favoured to reach the final. England did better than they ever have, finished 8th. Scotland finished 11th and Northern Ireland 16th.

GOLF: Heavy rain forced postponment of the third round of the Greater Greensboro Open on Saturday. The final round will be played today. Bob Eastwood and Mark Lye share the lead on 139.

SQUASH RACKETS: England's two leading players, Gawain Briars and Lisa Opie, have the great advantage of playing only a dozen miles form their home base of Nottingham when the British Open championships begin today, Richard Eaton writes.

The world's leading tournament, rescued at a late stage by sponsorship from Davies and Tate, is being held for the first time at the Derby Assembly Rooms.

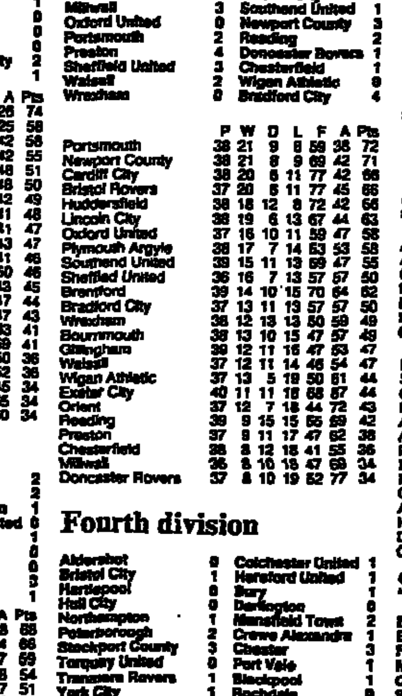
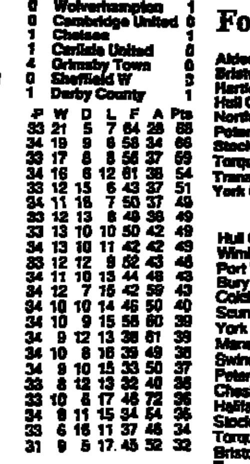
England's No 2, Phil Kenyon, the former British national champion and the only Englishman in the last eight of the British Open for the past two years – he was seeded ninth this past two years – has withdrawn through flu.

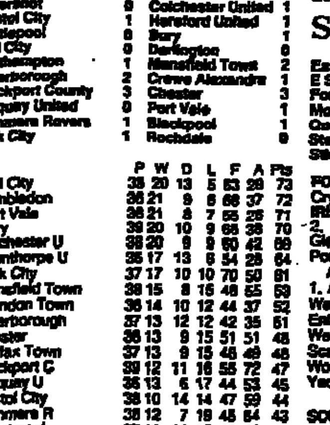
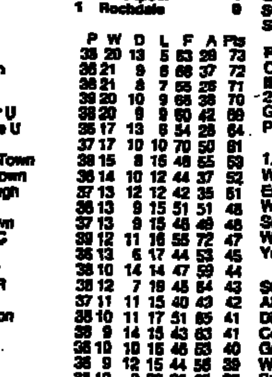
MOTOR RALLYING: Vic Preston, of Kenya, continued to dominate the Kenyan Safari although he lost precious time when his Audi Quattro developed turbocharger trouble on the third and final leg yesterday. He still reached the Kakamega rest halt with a 14 minute lead over Timo Salonen, of Finland, driving a Nissan.

CRICKET: Heavy rain washed out the second day of the third test match between West Indies and India in Georgetown on Saturday. West Indies were 259 for five in their innings at the end of the first day.

HORSE TRIALS: Three of Britain's best international riders won the three advanced sections at the Daihatsu Horse Trials at Brigstock, Divina Cannon writes. Lorna Clarke won the first on Danville. Clarissa Strachan the second on Kingfisher and Lucinda Green the third on Shannagh.

WEEKEND RESULTS


First division

Arsenal	0	Southampton	0
Birmingham City	1	Swansea City	1
Brighton	2	Tottenham	1
Ipswich Town	1	Aston Villa	2
Liverpool	1	Sunderland	0
Luton Town	0	Norwich City	1
Manchester United	3	Coventry City	0
Nottingham Forest	2	Everton	0
Stoke City	1	Notts County	0
West Bromwich	0	Manchester City	2
West Ham United	2	Watford	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Liverpool	33	22	8	3	76	26	74
Manchester U.	32	16	10	6	45	25	58
Watford	34	18	4	12	58	42	58
Aston Villa	34	17	4	13	51	42	55
Stoke City	34	15	6	13	48	46	51
Southampton	34	14	8	12	46	48	50
Nottm Forest	34	14	7	13	45	42	49
Ipswich Town	34	13	9	12	53	41	48
West Bromwich	34	12	11	11	45	41	47
Tottenham	33	13	8	12	44	43	47
Arsenal	33	12	10	11	44	41	46
West Ham Utd.	33	14	4	15	50	50	46
Everton	34	12	9	13	50	43	45
Coventry City	33	12	8	13	41	47	44
Sunderland	33	11	10	12	40	47	43
Notts County	35	12	5	18	47	63	41
Manchester C	35	11	8	16	43	59	41
Swansea City	34	9	9	16	44	50	36
Norwich City	33	9	9	15	36	52	36
Birmingham C.	33	7	13	13	31	45	34
Luton Town	32	8	10	14	50	65	34
Brighton	34	8	10	16	33	60	34

Second division

Barnsley	1	Leicester City	2
Bolton	1	Leeds United	2
Burnley	0	Wolverhampton	1
Crystal Palace	0	Cambridge United	0
Fulham	1	Chelsea	1
Middlesbrough	1	Carlisle United	0
Newcastle United	4	Grimsby Town	0
Rotherham United	0	Sheffield W	3
Shrewsbury Town	1	Derby County	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Q P Rangers	33	21	5	7	64	28	68
Wolverhampton	34	19	9	6	58	34	66
Fulham	33	17	8	8	56	37	59
Leicester City	34	16	6	12	61	38	54
Leeds United	33	12	15	6	43	37	51
Oldham Athletic	34	11	16	7	50	37	49
Sheffield W	33	12	13	8	48	38	49
Barnsley	33	13	10	10	50	42	49
Shrewsbury Town	34	13	10	11	42	42	49
Newcastle United	33	12	12	9	52	43	48
Blackburn Rovers	34	11	10	13	44	48	43
Grimsby Town	34	12	7	15	42	59	43
Chelsea	34	10	10	14	46	50	40
Carlisle United	34	10	9	15	58	60	39
Middlesbrough	34	9	12	13	38	61	39
Bolton	34	10	8	16	39	49	38
Cambridge United	34	9	10	15	33	50	37
Crystal Palace	33	8	12	13	32	40	36
Charlton Athletic	33	10	6	17	46	72	36
Rotherham United	34	8	11	15	34	54	36
Derby County	33	6	16	11	37	48	34
Burnley	31	9	5	17	45	52	32

WESTERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Barnstaple 3, Weston-super-Mare 2; Bridport 1, Keynsham 1; Chippenham 3, Portway-Bristol 1; Falmouth 1, Frome 1; Shepton Mallet 4, Saltash 2; Wellington 0, Liskeard 2.
NW COUNTIES LEAGUE: Accrington Stan 1, St Helens 1; Ashton 2, Nantwich 2; Burscough 2, Rhyl 2; Curzon Ashton 1, Prescot Cables 0; Darwen 2, Formby 1; Norwich RMI 1, Leyland Motors 0; Lancaster 3, Bootle 1; Penrith 2, Congleton 0.

Third division

Bournemouth	2	Orient	0
Cardiff City	0	Plymouth Argyle	0
Exeter City	0	Bristol Rovers	1
Gillingham	2	Brentford	2
Huddersfield	1	Lincoln City	1
Millwall	3	Southend United	1
Oxford United	0	Newport County	3
Portsmouth	2	Reading	2
Preston	4	Doncaster Rovers	1
Sheffield United	3	Chesterfield	1
Walsall	2	Wigan Athletic	0
Wrexham	0	Bradford City	4

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Portsmouth	38	21	9	8	59	38	72
Newport County	38	21	8	9	69	42	71
Cardiff City	38	20	6	11	77	42	66
Bristol Rovers	37	20	6	11	77	45	66
Huddersfield	38	18	12	8	72	42	66
Lincoln City	38	19	6	13	67	44	63
Oxford United	37	16	10	11	59	47	58
Plymouth Argyle	38	17	7	14	53	53	58
Southend United	39	15	11	13	59	47	55
Sheffield United	36	16	7	13	57	57	50
Brentford	39	14	10	15	70	64	52
Bradford City	37	13	11	13	57	57	50
Wrexham	38	12	13	13	50	59	49
Bournemouth	38	13	10	15	47	57	49
Gillingham	39	12	11	16	47	53	47
Walsall	37	12	11	14	46	54	47
Wigan Athletic	37	13	5	19	50	61	44
Exeter City	40	11	11	18	68	87	44
Orient	37	12	7	18	44	72	43
Reading	39	9	15	15	56	69	42
Preston	37	9	11	17	47	62	38
Chesterfield	38	8	12	18	41	55	36
Millwall	36	8	10	18	47	69	34
Doncaster Rovers	37	8	10	19	52	77	34

Fourth division

Aldershot	0	Colchester United	1
Bristol City	1	Hereford United	1
Hartlepool	0	Bury	1
Hull City	0	Darlington	0
Northampton	1	Mansfield Town	2
Peterborough	2	Crewe Alexandra	1
Stockport County	3	Chester	3
Torquay United	0	Port Vale	1
Tranmere Rovers	1	Blackpool	1
York City	1	Rochdale	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Hull City	38	20	13	5	63	29	73
Wimbledon	36	21	9	6	68	37	72
Port Vale	38	21	8	7	55	28	71
Bury	39	20	10	9	68	38	70
Colchester U	38	20	9	9	60	42	69
Scunthorpe U	36	17	13	6	54	28	64
York City	37	17	10	10	70	50	61
Mansfield Town	38	15	8	15	48	55	53
Swindon Town	38	14	10	12	44	37	52
Peterborough	37	13	12	12	42	35	51
Chester	38	13	9	15	51	51	48
Halifax Town	37	13	9	15	48	49	48
Stockport C	39	12	11	16	55	72	47
Torquay U	38	13	6	17	44	53	45
Bristol City	38	10	14	14	47	59	44
Tranmere R	38	12	7	19	45	64	43
*Blackpool	37	11	11	15	40	43	42
Northampton	38	10	11	17	51	65	41
Aldershot	38	9	14	15	43	63	41
Darlington	38	10	10	18	46	58	40
Rochdale	36	9	12	15	44	56	39
Hartlepool	38	10	8	20	36	63	38
Crewe Alexander	38	9	8	21	45	60	35
Hereford U	38	9	8	21	35	63	35

*Two points deducted for fielding ineligible players.

Scottish premier division

Aberdeen	0	St Mirren	1
Celtic	3	Motherwell	0
Dundee United	3	Rangers	1
Hibernian	0	Kilmarnock	1
Morton	1	Dundee	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Celtic	29	20	5	4	72	30	45
Dundee United	29	18	8	3	71	29	44
Aberdeen	29	20	4	5	59	22	44
Rangers	30	9	12	9	39	33	30
St Mirren	30	8	11	11	36	42	27
Hibernian	29	6	13	10	33	39	25
Dundee	30	8	9	13	38	46	25
Motherwell	30	9	4	17	32	60	22
Morton	30	6	8	16	29	59	20

Scottish first division

Airdrieonians	0	Hearts	2
Ayr United	1	Dumbarton	2
Clydebank	2	Clyde	1
Dunfermline	2	Raith Rovers	2
Hamilton	2	Alloa	0
Partick Thistle	2	St Johnstone	1
Queen's Park	1	Falkirk	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Hearts	32	19	7	6	64	30	45
St Johnstone	32	21	3	8	52	34	45
Clydebank	33	17	8	8	61	43	42
Partick Thistle	32	17	7	8	57	38	41
Airdrieonians	32	13	6	13	49	36	32
Alloa Athletic	33	12	8	13	42	45	32
Raith Rovers	33	13	5	15	55	48	31
Dumbarton	33	11	8	14	45	51	30
Falkirk	32	13	4	15	34	43	30
Clyde	33	13	3	17	45	53	29
Ayr United	33	10	8	15	34	49	28
Hamilton	33	9	9	15	47	61	27
Dunfermline	32	5	14	13	30	57	24
Queens Park	32	5	10	17	37	64	20

Scottish second division

East Fife	3	Berwick Rangers	0
E Stirlingshire	2	Brechin City	2
Forfar Athletic	0	Meadowbank	3
Montrose	1	Stranraer	0
Queen of the South	1	Arbroath	1
Stenhousemuir	1	Albion Rovers	0
Stirling Albion	3	Cowdenbeath	1

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Southampton 2, Crystal Palace 0; Swansea 1, Oxford United 2.
IRISH LEAGUE: Ards 1, Distillery 0; Ballymena 2, Coleraine 4; Cliftonville 0, Linfield 0; Glenavon 0, Crusaders 3; Glentoran 0, Portadown 1; Larne 5, Bangor 2.
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Bangor City 1, Altrincham 0; Barnet 2, Kettering 3; Bath 0, Weymouth 1; Boston United 1, Nuneaton 1; Enfield 2, Dagenham 1; Maidstone 0, Wealdstone 3; Runcorn 2, Barrow 1; Scarborough 1, Frickley 2; Stafford 0, Worcester 0; Telford 3, Northwich Victoria 0; Yeovil 0, Trowbridge 1.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Cup Final, first leg: Alvechurch 5, Waterlooville 1. Premier Division: AP Leamington 2, Gloucester 2; Corby 0, Chelmsford 3; Enderby 2, Bedworth 2; Gravesend and Northfleet 1, Addlestone and Weybridge 0; Poole 3, Hastings United 1; Stourbridge 2, Witney 0. Midland Division: Bromsgrove 2, Dudley 1; Cheltenham 2, Bridgend 0; Merthyr Tydfil 2, Minehead 0; Redditch 1, Wellingborough 2; Sutton Coldfield 4, Milton Keynes 0; Taunton 0, Bridgwater 1; Willenhall 3, Oldbury 1

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Buxton 0, Chorley 1; Gainsborough Trinity 0, King's Lynn 3, Goole 4, Netherfield 0; Grantham 0, Witton Albion 0; Macclesfield 3, Southport 2; Marine 2, Hyde United 1; Matlock 0, Burton 0; Mossley 4, Gateshead 0; Oswestry 4, Morecambe 2; Sth Liverpool 2, Tamworth 2; Workington 3, Worksop 0.
NORTHERN LEAGUE: Tow Law 1, Billingham Synthonia 0; Ashington 0, Spennymoor 1; Horden CW 2, Willington 0; Durham 1, Evenwood 4; Consett 2, Whitby 2; Shildon 1, Blyth Spartans 2; Whitley Bay 1, North Shields 2. Cup Semi-Final: Norton 3, Crook 2.
NORTHERN COUNTIES EAST LEAGUE: Premier Division: Alfreton 0, Arnold 1, Belper 2, Bentley Victoria 0; Eastwood 0, Bridlington Trinity 1; Emley 4, Sutton Town 1; Guisborough 2, Boston 0; Heanor 2, Thackley 0; Ilkeston 0, Guiseley 0; Mexborough 1, Spalding 1; Shepshed Charterhouse 8, Appleby Frodingham 0; Winterton 2, Skegness 1.

FA VASE: Semi-finals, second leg: Burnham 1, Halesowen 2 (Halesowen win 4-2 on aggregate); Great Yarmouth 1, US Rugby 1 (a.e.t. Rugby win 3-2 on aggregate).

Friday's late results

FOOTBALL
FOURTH DIVISION: Scunthorpe 2, Halifax 0.

RUGBY UNION
CLUB MATCHES: Pontypridd 11, Tredegar 12; Aberavon 16, Northampton 14; Camborne 10, Wasps 25; Bridgwater and Albion 22, Bournemouth 18; Falmouth 6, Maidenhead 27; Ilfracombe 0, Luton 18; Redruth 31, St Mary's Hospital 9; Taunton 16, Old Millhillians 3; Thanet Wanderers 0, Bolton 4.

RUGBY LEAGUE
FIRST DIVISION: Leeds 5, Bradford Northern 5.
SECOND DIVISION: Batley 11, Hunslet 31; Wakefield Trinity 36, Huddersfield 11.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

IRISH LEAGUE: Coleraine v Ards; Distillery v Glenavon.
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Barrow v Scarborough; Dagenham v Maidstone; Kettering v Enfield; Northwich Victoria v Bangor City; Runcorn v Altrincham; Stafford v Nuneaton (7.30); Telford v Worcester; Weymouth v Yeovil (11.30).
NORTHERN LEAGUE: Whitley Bay v Blyth Spartans; Tow Law v Consett; Shildon v North Shields; Spennymoor v Ferryhill.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Burton v Matlock; Chorley v Marine; Gateshead v Grantham; Hyde v Mossley; King's Lynn v Buxton; Morecambe v Workington; Netherfield v Oswestry; Southport v South Liverpool; Tamworth v Gainsborough Trinity; Witton Albion v Macclesfield.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Addlestone and Weybridge v Gravesend and Northfleet; Alvechurch v Kidderminster Harriers; Bedworth v Enderby (11.0); Chelmsford v Corby (7.30); Gloucester v A P Leamington; Gosport v Fareham; Hastings United v Poole; Waterlooville v Dorchester; Welling v Dartford (11.0); Witney v Stourbridge. Midland division: Banbury v Aylesbury; Bridgend v Cheltenham; Bridgwater v Taunton (11.0); Dudley v Bromsgrove; Minehead v Merthyr Tydfil; Oldbury v Willenhall; Sutton Coldfield v Forest Green Rovers; Wellingborough v Redditch. Southern division: Canterbury v Dover; Erith and Belvedere v Dunstable; Folkestone and Shepway v Ashford (11.0); Woodford v Thanet.

FOR THE RECORD

ATHLETICS
CHRISTCHURCH: Mile: M Boit (Ken), 3 min 58.8 sec; 2, S Scott (US), 3:59.3; 3, R Flynn (Ire). Women's mile: B McRoberts (Can) 4:35.0.

BADMINTON
HELSINKI: European Championships: Women's Singles: Quarter-finals: Magnusson (Swe) bt J Shipman (Eng), 11-3, 11-2; B Hindse (Den) bt G Martin (Scot), 2-11, 11-2, 12-9; H Troke (Eng) bt L Soerensen (Den), 12-9, 11-4. Semi-finals: Troke bt Lynge (Den) 11-2, 11-3. Final: Troke bt Magnusson, 11-5, 12-10. Men's Singles: Quarter-finals: Thomsen (Den) bt S Spurling (Eng), 13-18, 15-11, 15-4; Oesterberg (Swe) bt D Hall (Eng), 15-2, 15-18, 17-14. Final: Thomsen bt Schutz, 15-11, 15-4. Women's doubles: Quarter-finals: A van Knapp N van Zuderveld (Neth) bt A Fischer H Troke (Eng), 12-15, 15-12, 15-6; G Martin J Allen (Scot) bt C Andersson C Whiborg (Swe), 15-5, 15-9; I Chapman J Shipman (Eng) bt B Schilling K Schmidt (WG), 15-4, 15-8. Semi-finals: Chapman Shipman bt Martin Allen, 15-7, 15-9. Final: Chapman Shipman bt C Magnusson J Kuhl (Swe), 15-6, 15-9. Men's doubles, quarter-finals: D Hall S Spurling (Eng) bt J Dolman G Olchowid (Pol), 15-8, 15-3; C Rees L Williams (Wales) bt G Stangoe C Andrew (Scot), 15-4, 15-10; T Moseley P Walden (Eng) bt J Olsson J Hellmer (Swe), 18-16, 15-10. Semi-finals: K Thomsen K Schultz (Den) bt Hall Spurling, 17-14, 15-8; Rees Williams bt Moseley Walden, 15-10, 18-15. Final: Rees Williams bt Thomsen Schutz, 15-12, 18-16. Mixed doubles: quarter-final: T Moseley L Chapman (Eng) bt J Olsson C Andersson (Swe), 15-10, 13-15, 15-12. Semi-final: A Nielsen G Paulsen (Den) bt Moseley Chapman, 15-4, 7-15, 15-11. Final: Nielsen Paulsen bt Oesterberg Magnusson (Swe), 15-7, 15-12.

BASKETBALL
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Saturday: Phoenix Suns 115, New York Knicks 109; Milwaukee Bucks 105, New Jersey Nets 103; Atlanta Hawks 109, Indiana Pacers 99; Boston Celtics 120, Washington Bullets 117; San Antonio Spurs 112, Houston Rockets 101; Denver Nuggets 107, San Diego Clippers 99; Portland Trail Blazers 110, Dallas Mavericks 98; Kansas City Kings 122, Golden State Warriors 112. Friday: Boston Celtics 97, Milwaukee Bucks 83; Washington Bullets 123, Indiana Pacers 109; New Jersey Nets 111, Philadelphia 76ers 104; Detroit Pistons 120, Cleveland Cavaliers 111; San Antonio Spurs 124, Houston Rockets 99; Atlanta Hawks 108, Chicago Bulls 107; Utah Jazz 112, Golden State Warriors 108; Los Angeles Lakers 102, New York Knicks 88; Kansas City Kings 135, San Diego Clippers 119; Seattle Supersonics 101, Dallas Mavericks 95.

BOXING
ATLANTIC CITY: WBA light welterweight championship: Aaron Pryor (US) bt Kim Sang-hyun (S Korea), ref stpd, third.

RIFLE SHOOTING
BISLEY: Easter Open Meeting: 300yds: 1, G Arnold (Dorking and District) 75; 2, P Dawes (Bedfordshire) 74; 3, G P Davies (Old Haberdashers) 74. 300 and 500yds: 1, R P Rosling (City RC) 99; 2, J Pugsley (Devon) 97; 3, M L Kent (Old Epsomians) 97. Saturday Aggregate: 1, Rosling 173; 2, Dawes 171; 3, Pugsley 169. 800 and 900yds: 1, R M Roberts (Sussex) 97; 2, J S Bennett (Worcestershire) 97; 3, M R Pattinson (Rugby) 96. 600yds: 1, N C Crawshaw (Royal Anglian) 75; 2, D Allan (Huddersfield) 74; 3, J Pugsley 74. Sunday Aggregate: 1, Crawshaw 170; 2, Pattinson 169; 3, P Beal (Manchester) 168.

GOLF
DELHI: Indian Open: 285, J Takahashi (Jap); R Tway (US); Hsieh Yu-Shu (Taiwan). Takahashi won play-off.
PALM SPRINGS: LPGA tournament: 208, B Daniel 69, 69, 70; 210, A Alcott 70, 70, 70; 212, K Whitworth 73, 70, 69; 215, J Coles 73, 70, 72; 216, N Lopez 74, 71, 71; S McAllister 70, 72, 74; 217, J Clark 73, 75, 69; A Miller 72, 75, 70; P Bradley 72, 71, 74; 218, V Fergon 73, 75, 70; D Caponi 71, 74, 73; J A Washam 72, 73, 73. British score: 232, M Thomson 72, 82, 78.
GREENSBORO, North Carolina: Greater Greensboro Open Tournament (US unless stated): 139: M Lye 69, 70, Eastwood 70, 69. 140: S Gardner 73, 67. 141: C Stadler 71, 70, L Wadkins 72, 69, P Clampett 72, 69, D Watson (Zimbabwe) 69, 72, R Streck 72, 69, J Nelford (Can) 70, 71, P Hancock 73, 68. British scores: 142: N Faldo 71, 71. 146: P Oosterhuis 73, 73.

TENNIS
TOKYO: Women's doubles tournament: Final: L W King and S Walsh (US) bt K Jordan and A Smith (US), 6-0, 6-1; Third and fourth places: L Allen (US) and M Jansovec (Yog) bt P Smith and A Kiyomura (US), 6-3, 5-7, 6-2.
SAO PAULO: Johnson's Tournament: Quarter-finals: C Kirmayr (Br) bt S Meister (US) 6-2, 6-2; Z Kuharsky (Hun) bt E Fernandez (US) 6-3, 6-1; V Pecci (Para) bt T Waltke (US) 6-0, 4-6, 6-0; S Glammalva (US) bt J Soares (Br) 6-3, 6-4. Semi-finals: Pecci bt Glammalva 6-2, 6-3; Kuharsky bt Kirmayr 7-6, 4-6, 6-1.

WRESTLING
STILLWATER, Oklahoma: International: US 3, USSR 8.

ICE HOCKEY
NATIONAL LEAGUE: Saturday: New York Islanders 8, Pittsburgh Penguins 3; Los Angeles Kings 8, Minnesota North Stars 6; Quebec Nordiques 5, Hartford Whalers 4; Montreal Canadiens 2, Boston Bruins 1; Philadelphia Flyers 8, Toronto Maple Leafs 3; St Louis Blues 4, Chicago Black Hawks 2. Friday: Detroit Red Wings 8, Washington Capitals 7; New York Rangers 3, New Jersey Devils 3; Edmonton Oilers 7, Winnipeg Jets 2.
LENINGRAD: Pravda Tournament: Sweden 2nd XI 5, Canadian Olympic team 4.

SNOOKER
WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP: Qualifying: Bristol: D Martin bt M Parkin, 10 – 7. Sheffield: E McLaughlin bt D Greaves, 10 – 7. Romiley: J Meadowcroft bt B Bennett, 10 – 3.

RUGBY LEAGUE
CHALLENGE CUP: Semi-final: Hull 14, Castleford 7 (at Elland Road, Leeds).
FIRST DIVISION: Carlisle 13, Workington Town 30.
SECOND DIVISION: Bramley 31, Huyton 2; Cardiff City 25, Doncaster 11; Fulham 29, Keighley 0; Whitehaven 21, Blackpool Borough 3.

MOTOR RALLYING
CIRCUIT OF IRELAND: Third stage: 1, R Brookes (Vauxhall Chevette) 4hrs 40min 46sec; 2, B Fisher (Opel Ascona 400) 4:53.13; 3, B Fagan (Vauxhall Chevette) 5:07.38.
EAST AFRICAN SAFARI RALLY: Second stage: 1, V Preston jr (Ken), Audi Quattro; 2, T Salonen (Fin), Datsun 240 RS; 3, M Mouton (Fr), Audi Quattro; 4, R Aaltonen (Fin), Opel Ascona 400; 5, R Gollinge (Ken), Range Rover. Leading positions: after 68 special stages: 1, Preston 48hr 08:00; 2, Salonen 14min behind; 3, Mouton 59min behind.

FENCING
BUDAPEST: World Junior Foil Championship: Winner: L Vitalesta (It). British placing: 8, Pitman. Sabre: Semi-finals: M Marin (It) bt A Szetal (Hun) 10-5; J Olack (Pol) bt F Becker (WG) 10-4. Final: Marin bt Olack 10-5. Third-place match: Szetal bt Becker 12-10.

BADMINTON
LE HAVRE: French Championships: Men's final: V Kumar (India) bt J Gebhardt (WG) 15-5, 15-1. Women's final: A Fulton (Scot) bt J MacDonald (Australia) 3-11, 11-8, 11-8. Men's doubles final: P Gangull/Vikram Singh (India) bt S Frey/Thomas Kunstler (WG) 10-15, 15-9, 15-8. Women's doubles final: G Benson/A Fulton (Scot) bt M Hagemann/K Schmieder (WG) 15-9, 15-13. Mixed doubles final: Hagemann/S Frey (WG) bt H Krickhaus/B Wessels (WG) 15-10, 15-7.

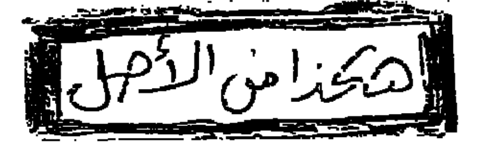
MOTOR CROSS
PUNE: Indian International Grand Prix: 1, A Persson (Swe); 2, B Widerberg (Swe); 3, T Wimalasekara (Sri Lanka).

MOTOR CYCLING
LE MANS: French Grand Prix: 50cc: S Dorflinger (Swit), 36:35.20. 125cc: 1, A Carter (GB), Yamaha, 42:29.81; 2, J Cornu (Swit), Yamaha, 42:32.34; 3, T Radcault, Yamaha, 42:32.90. Other British placing: 5, A Head, Armstrong, 42:48.48. 500cc: 1, F Spencer (US), Honda, 47:47.90; 2, M Lucchinelli (It), Honda, 48:02.89; 3, R Haslam (GB), Honda, 48:24.18; Other British placings: 5, K Huewen, Suzuki, 48:32.75; 7, B Sheene, Suzuki, 48:33.99.

ICE SKATING
JACA, Spain, World Professional Figure Skating Championship: Men: 1, D Beland (Can) 68,580 pts; 2, W Schober (Australia) 66,912; 3, M Shinninen (Can) 67,806. British placings: 5, R Green 65,596; 8, K Marshall 65,497; 8, K Sprayer 64,317; 14, R Beamish 62,317. Women: 1, E Dotson (Bel) 69,332; 2, L Nichol (Can) 69,068; 3, K Schmelz (US) 68,800. British placings: 9, H Bytheway 65,918; 10, A Curtis 66,666; 11, B Dempsey 64,492. Pairs: 1, P Boot/M Nemec (GB) 69,737; 2, L Begin/M Gignac (Can) 67,944; 3, R Matlsyk/N Devish (Bel) 66,906. Other British placings: 5, C McCabe/S Baker 65,090. Ice Dance: N Berghoff/J Bowser (US) 73,180; 2, L Hamming/M Carey (Can) 71,832; 3, J French/K Barber (Can) 71,356. British placings: 5, J Thompson/G Hope 70,030; 8, J Towl/D Crocheim 67,454.

SWIMMING
GLOUCESTER: National Short Course Championships: MEN: 200m Freestyle Final: 1, P Easter 1 min 50.54 secs (new Scottish record); 2, N Cochran 1:51.10; 3, M Reynolds 1:51.24. 100m Breaststroke Final: 1, F August 1:05.36; 2, N Ali 1:06.77; 3, M Warns 1:05.86. 400m Individual Medley Final: 1, Easter 4:25.89 (new Scottish record); 2, N Cochran 4:28.57; 3, G Binfield 4:28.93. WOMEN: 200m Backstroke Final: 1, C White 2:15.16 (new British record); 2, S Purvis 2:21.82; 3, M Charles 2:22.35. 200m Individual Medley Final: 1, C Jackson 2:20.53; 2, M Scott 2:20.79; 3, S Bowman 2:21.35.

ORIENTEERING
LAKE DISTRICT: Men's elite class: 1, B Bagness (Maidstone), 2hr 33min 29sec; 2, R Bloor (Leeds), 2:35.38; 3, A Jonsson (Swe), 2:37.20. Women's elite class: 1, Y Hague (Reading), 2hr 42min 53sec; 2, S Parkin, 2:43.59; 3, V Mason, 2:50.55.



ROWING: THE BOAT RACE IN WHICH THE UNDERDOGS REFUSED TO GIVE UP

Hearts as big as their boat

By Jim Railton

Oxford predictably won the 129th Boat Race on Saturday but were given a tough race by a crew who, according to Oxford's stroke, John Bland, "just never gave up". The Tideway, as usual, played its role in a conspiracy with the wind. Two hours before the race a north-westerly prevailed and a "sinker" was on the cards. Oxford boated with a large cutwater on their bows, splashboards and inflated inner tubes tucked under their decks.

Cambridge won the toss of the golden sovereign and chose the Surrey station. But well before the crews reached the stake boats the wind had turned, abated and the tide was only moderate. The danger had passed. Oxford had the initial advantage of the Middlesex bend and they took it.

Oxford went off at a higher rate and were half a length up in the first minute; they were clear before the Mile Post and already attempting to dictate the race. Cambridge bravely pushed beyond the Crabtree but Oxford held, Bland countering with more pressure approaching Hammersmith Bridge.

Oxford were now almost fully in control and Cambridge, for a moment, looked ragged. The Oxford coxswain, Higgins, steered wide to catch what tide was available

The Oxford machine, rowing superbly now, looked set for a run away victory. At Chiswick Steps they were three lengths ahead and Higgin's only mistake was to skid across the tide approaching Barnes Bridge when Bland made his final pressure.

Cambridge, however, never disintegrated and bravely fought on. Oxford were four lengths ahead at the last bridge and Bland, sensibly nursing his invalids in the bow, who had been out of the boat for most of the week, made no final demands on his crew and reached the finish with a winning margin of four lengths and a half to win the Ladbroke Trophy.

So Oxford scored their eighth successive victory and the 28-year-old Boris Rankov his sixth succesive one – a record. Despite all the acrimony before the race, both crews in the final fortnight conducted a gentlemanly compaign.

The surprise result of the day was Isis's victory beforehand in the "mini" Boat Race. Isis cruised home with six lengths and a half to spare.

RESULTS: Oxford beat Cambridge 4½ l, Oxford 19min 7sec, Cambridge 19:20. Intermediate times (Oxford first): Mile Post, 4min 9sec, 4min 14sec; Hammersmith Bridge, 7:30, 7:38; Chiswick Steps, 11:45, 11:54; Barnes Bridge, 15:52, 16:04.
OXFORD: W J Lang (Wallingford and Magdalen), bow; H E Clay (Eton and Magdalen), R P Yonge (King's School, Canterbury and New College), G R D Jones (Sydney University and New College), N B Rankov (Bradford GS and St Hugh's), J M Evans (Princeton University and University), W M Evans (Queen's University, Canada and University), J L Bland (King Edward VI, Stafford and Merton) stroke, S E Higgins (Newcastle RGS and Exeter), cox.
CAMBRIDGE: E M D Pearson (King's School, Canterbury and Jesus), bow; A R Knight (Hampton School and Clare), B M Philp (Bryanston and Downing), C D Heard (Shrewsbury and LMBC), S W Berger (Dartmouth College, US and 1st and 3rd Trinity), P R W Sheppard (Durham University and LMBC), J L Garrett (Shrewsbury and LMBC), S A Harris (Desborough and Queens'), stroke, I Bernstein (City of London and Emmanuel), cox.



Winners all the way: the men that make up the most formidable machine in Oxford's history. Photograph by Chris Smith.

Beware jock-strap crew

Anyone who erroneously believes that sport is only about winning should have witnessed the 1983 Boat Race in which traditional student youth, represented by Cambridge, gave away an average of four years to the internationally mature men of Oxford, yet pushed them so hard that at the finish, in those first brief moments of physical distress as they eased beneath Chiswick Bridge, you could not distinguish between them.

It was only when they were once more ashore that a gulf, wider that the technical one which had existed on the water, was again as apparent as when one studied their faces before the start that indefinable difference between the unbounded, clear-eyed, passionate optimism of youth and the calmer, more calculated gaze of men who some while ago exchanged romance for reality.

The place in the hisory of the Boat Race of this young Cambridge crew, heroically led by Simon Harris, is that not only did they manage to make a race of a seemingly one-sided contest – average age 21 to Oxford's 25, seven first-degree students to Oxford's seven largely international post-graduates – but they will have obliged Oxbridge, and indeed all universities, to reconsider the definition of sporting encounters.

Both Oxford and Cambridge must now take a hard look at striking a balance between retaining their tradition and maintaining their standards relative to an outside-world environment of increasing specialization and professionalism, aware that the two are possibly mutually exclusive. The danger is that they should become equivalent to just another American jock-strap university.

There has existed in certain *quarters at Oxford a naive belief* that the pursuit of excellence within a dubious regulation – which must be radically overhauled in the next few months – outweighed matters of conscience and sporting morality.

The dilemma for the universities is that because there is a smaller male undergraduate population (more women and post graduates) and because those undergraduates have to study increasingly harder and are now seldom admitted on sporting rather than academic ability, to curtail severely the eligibility of postgraduates would inevitably lead to a sharp decline in the standard of Oxbridge rowing and the consequent devaluation of the Boat Race as a national event –

What would seem to be an equitable rule is that eligibility should be confined to those in residence within five years of starting their first degree *Wherever that was.*

You could feel in your bones the near impossibility of Cambridge's task as the crews paddled down the stream for the warm-up at Putney under grey, galloping skies

When it was all over, and Oxford had confirmed their superior experience, one's heart went out to the defeated crew standing around for a while in mute dejection while nearby the Sports Minister sipped champagne with the sponsors, the afternoon's other winners with a 14m television audience.

In the guant, drained eyes of the promising No 7, Garrett, and the others there was the disillusionment of youth which has given tis all to an ideal, and exceeded expectation, only to find that the box at the rainbow's end was empty all along: the realization that what they had stoutly refused to accept was in fact true. They never had a chance.

David Miller

RACING

The Fort is ready for Guineas attack if Diesis has to retreat

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

The 2000 Guineas market was in turmoil on Saturday when it became known that Diesis, the second favourite, was unsound and that he will have to miss his intended preparatory race in the Greenham Stakes at Newbury in a fortnight. The word from Newmarket where Diesis is trained by Henry Cecil is that he must have pulled a muscle high in his quarters sometime between being let down after evening stables on Friday and being fed the following morning.

The strain was not even noticed when he was being got ready for exercise, but it became apparent soon afterwards when he was obviously lame behind when trotting out of the yard. As a result Cecil had no option but to cancel his intended gallop. The hope is that the strain is slight and that he will be able to get him right in time for a crack at the Guineas, but, as with any poll of this nature, time is of the essence, so everything is now in the balance.

What is on Cecil's side is that Diesis needs comparatively little fast work and that he was pretty straight before this hiccup. What is against him is the historical fact that classics and similar hard races are seldom won by horses whose preparations have been interrupted at a crucial stage for any reason.

The irony of it all is that Diesis was going really well at home before this setback, so well in fact that last week he had been the medium of a hefty gamble to win the 2000 when one firm of bookmakers took the liberty of offering 9-2.

Now most firms have deleted his name from their ante-post lists. When business ended on Saturday Danzatore was down to 7-4 with all firms except Corals after his win in Ireland. Corals were still offering 5-2 against the hope of Ballydoyle, but that will not last long this morning, even though Danzatore was not wildly impressive. 7-2 is now the best price to be had about Gorytus, but you need to be pretty brave to back him at all before it becomes clear that that horrid experience at Newmarket last October has left no lasting effect.

Ezel bookmakers are not prepared to offer any odds against Gorytus winning the Guineas, but at 14-1, The Fort cannot be bad value each-way. If Diesis does not come right in time The Fort will be the Cecil-Piggott standard bearer. Hills were inundated with bets on The Fort on Saturday when they cut him from 16-1 to 10-1. The Fort won three of his four races last year, including the Solario Stakes.

However, not even word that Diesis had had a setback would budge Guy Harwood from insisting that Sackford, his easy winner of the Bonusprint Easter Stakes would endeavour to emulate Recitation, the colt that he trained to win the French 2000 Guineas two seasons ago. "On this ground" he said, pointing to the Kempton course which was very soft, "I think that he is a very good horse and unless the weather changes dramatically he will get his conditions at Longchamp".

The sight of Sackford taking on Saint Cyrien there in three weeks time should be extremely illuminating. Saint Cyrien is obviously good, too, but the ease with which Sackford won had to be seen to be believed. As far as our 2000 Guineas hopes is concerned Harwood is still content to rely on *Proclaim* and Northern Adventure.



Henry Cecil: time against him for Guineas.

Owner relents on Ashley House

By Michael Seely

Michael Dickinson has added a new dimension to an already exciting Grand National by deciding to run Ashley House. Both Grittar and Spartan Missile already have their partisan supporters as they are prepared for their attempts to improve on their magnificent records over the huge Aintree fences. And Ashley House is sure to be heavily backed to become the first horse to defy 12st since Red Rum won the race for the second time carrying that weight in 1974.

After walking round the course with his trainer on Friday Joe McCloughlin has relented and is allowing Ashley House to take his chance. "I let my wife have the last word," the Irish businessman said yesterday. "I talked to Moira on the telephone in Melbourne this morning. And she said that if Michael thought that it was a good idea, that ought to be good enough for us." That superb horseman, Robert Earnshaw, will be having his first National mount on Ashley House, who together with Political Pop will be the champion trainer's first runners in the race.

If the ground remains good Ashley House must be the horse that they all have to beat. "I must issue a warning however," Dickinson said. "If the ground becomes too soft Ashley House will be withdrawn."

Dickinson needs only three winners to equal Arthur Stephenson's record of 114 in a season and he should do so today. At Wetherby Captain John can endorse the merit of his second to Bregawn in the Cheltenham Gold Cup by winning the H.S. Commercial Spares Handicap Chase.

That improving five-year-old Hopeful Saint can extend his sequence of victories to three in the Wilstrop Novices Hurdle on the same course and at Huntingdon Rednael prove the pick of the weights in the Fitzwilliam Handicap Chase.

At Chepstow a fascinating battle of tactics is promised for the Welsh Champion Hurdle (3.10). Because of the soft ground Gaye Brief the reigning champion is being kept in reserve for the Templegate Hurdle at Liverpool. The only three runners are Ekbalco, Royal Vulcan and Heighlin, all three of whom have to be restrained for late runs.

"Jonjo O'Neill may be good", says Royal Vulcan's jockey David Goulding, "but he can't wait as long as I can." No one could possibly dispute the truth of this cheeky rider's assertion and it can only be hoped that he presses the button in time for Royal Vulcan's finishing speed to tell against Ekbalco.

On the Flat at Newcastle Pat Rohan can win his fourth Northern Free Handicap with Hooligan.

Having already raised over £7,000 for the Grand National Appeal by selling raffle tickets, the bespectacled Irish-born maestro from Malton was in sparkling form yesterday. "Who's this Michael Dickinson they're all talking about? They say his strike rate is pretty good. But I've had two winners from three runners on the flat. That's a rate of 66.6 per cent and it will be 75 per cent after Hooligan's won the Northern Free Handicap.

"And if anything goes wrong you can get it all back on Master Carl in the Edward Courage Memorial Hurdle at Liverpool." Rohan has never lacked confidence but he is also an astute judge of form and the lightly raced Hooligan may prove to good for Navarino Day and High Cannon.

Also at Gosforth Park O.I. Oyston, who escapes a penalty for his Catterick victory, will be hard to beat in the Newcastle Centenary Handicap.

● John Francome has delayed a decision over his fitness to ride the favourite Grittar in Saturday's Grand National until the middle of this week. The joint-champion jockey, who broke his collar bone in a fall from James Hunt at Newbury, said: "The injury seems to be coming on all right, but I won't make a decision until tomorrow or Wednesday."

RUGBY UNION: BARBARIANS IN WALES, BUMBLERS IN SCOTLAND

Jumping for joy with Springboks

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

Cardiff 32
Barbarians 32

The sevens season came early to Cardiff Arms Park on Saturday as Cardiff and the Barbarians ran themselves into the ground in a joyous celebration of this traditional Easter meeting. It was commitment to a basic principle — retention of possession — which enabled Cardiff to haul themselves back from a 14 point deficit and score the injury time try which levelled matters.

It was fitting too that Gareth Davies's attempted conversion should go wide: both sides had contributed to a magnificent match in full and it would have been the cruellest luck on Gerber, the South African centre, had he been on the losing side. He scored four of the Barbarians's six tries, four of them converted by Stringer, against Cardiff's four goals and two tries, and demonstrated all too clearly the pace and power which British centres seem to have lost.

The two South Africans, Gerber and Tobias were the mainsprings in all they did. Tobias, an instinctive player with a lovely loping stride and an incisive turn of speed, could always carve out an opening and know that his fellow Springbok would be there in support. Given the room in which to move Gerber was fast enough to resist all but the soundest tackle. They enjoyed themselves and the capacity crowd enjoyed them.

In their company, Ackerman, the London Welshman, bloomed. He is one of those young players who could benefit much from a Lions tour. Another who will not be in New Zealand but who will be joining Ackerman at Old Deer Park is the Llanelli scrum half Douglas whose job is bringing him to London.

Aggressive, fast, similar in many ways to Holmes himself, he was the only Barbarian to demonstrate consistently how to stop Cardiff's mastermind by taking his legs away in the tackle. Not that anyone can stop Holmes completely, or so it seems. He scored two tries, one with an exquisite dummy, before retiring for an April rest before the Lions tour.

There was a period either side of halftime when the Barbarians, thanks to the constructive efforts of Winterbottom and Cooke, were winning all the loose balls but in the final quarter Cardiff dominated possession and scored three tries.

Two of Gerber's tries and two more from Bailey came in the first half, Stringer kicking three conversions, while Davies converted tries from Preece and Holmes which made the interval score 22-12 to the Barbarians. Gerber ran two more either side of a try by Edwards for Cardiff which Davies converted. Stringer improved Gerber's fourth try before Cardiff ran riot with tries by Rees, Holmes (converted by Davies) and finally Hadley which brought the fifth draw in the 99th match of a series which began in 1891.

CARDIFF: P Rees; D Preece (rep L O'Brien), C Webber, M Ring, A Hadley; G Davies (capt) T Holmes; J Whitefoot, A Phillips, I Eidman, R Lakin, K Edwards, R Norster, O Golding, T Crothers.
BARBARIANS: N Stringer (Wasps); J Pollock (Gosforth), R Ackerman (London Welsh, capt), D Gerber (Eastern, Province), M Bailey (Cambridge University); E Tobias, (Boland), M Douglas (Llanelli); I Stephens (Bridgend), K Townley (Llanelli), N Rowan (Boroughmuir), D Cooke Harlequins), J Perkins (Pontypool), S Bainbridge (Gosforth), P Winterbottom (Headingley), D Richards (Leicester), (rep R Best, Harlequins).
Referee: C Morling (Swansea).

Not Ireland's day

It was not Ireland's day at Moseley on Saturday when England 18 Group defeated Ireland 18 Group by a goal, a try and two penalties to nil.

Pleasant awakening for Welsh sleepers

By Nicholas Keith

Swansea 18
Harlequins 13

Swansea prepared for their Easter Monday jaunt against the Barbarians with a hard earned victory over Harlequins at St Helen's on Saturday. This was revenge for a defeat at Twickenham in October when Harlequins became one of the five teams to beat the Welsh Cup finalists this season.

Success was not assured until injury time, which brought a try for Ruddock to lift the final score to three tries and two penalties to a goal, try and a penalty. After a bright start on a cold, dull day Swansea went to sleep – dreaming perhaps of the Barbarian battles to come – and they had to work harder than at first seemed likely.

Both sides opted for a running game and this was where Swansea missed their two injured international backs, Mark Wyatt and David Richards, the club captain. However, with an international season behind him, Dacey looked an excellent stand-off half, who has time and confidence on his side. He did a solid job under the scrutiny of "The Master" Barry John, who watched approvingly from the press box. Richard Cramb, Dacey's opposite number, stood up to the comparison. Behind a beaten pack, he still found time and space, and bore the hallmark of a good player. Harlequins also have a useful centre in Andre Dent and a sound full back in Ray Dudman, who kicks goals with effortless ease.

Harlequins missed Cooke, who was playing for the Barbarians down the road in Cardiff. The loss meant they had no loose forward capable of competing with Gareth Roberts, who lived up to his glowing reputation on West Wales. In the tight, the international experience of McGuiness, the Irish prop, and Cuthbertson, the Scottish lock was not enough to stem the Swansea tide.

Swansea dominated the first quarter and opened the scoring with an unconverted try by John, the prop. Atkins crossed the line for Harlequins, but he was bundled into touch in goal by Rees and this proved a costly miss.

Dudman and Blyth exchanged penalties before Butcher levelled the scores with a try by Dent. Dudman put the visitors ahead with the conversion, Blyth, whose handling was suspect, regained the lead for Swansea with a penalty and a try, but Harlequins refused to buckle and Cuthbertson crashed over for a try with the final pass, again supplied by Dent. However, Dudman missed the conversion and Ruddock had the last word after a telling break by Hutchins.

SWANSEA: R Blyth; A Swift, K Hopkins, H Rees, P Gallagher; M Dacey, C Hutchins; K Colclough, H Gibson, G John, M Griffiths, T Cheeseman, D Clegg (capt), G Roberts, R Moriarty.
HARLEQUINS: R Dudman; S Morley, D Hodgekins, A Dent, J Butcher; R Cramb, H McHardy; C Field, J Olver, G McGuiness, J Atkin, W Cuthbertson (captain), R Riddell, M Russell (replacement G Ball), E Weekes.
Referee: J Rees (Hampshire).

Keystone cops perhaps

By Iain Mackenzie

Bill McLaren, the BBC Television rugby commentator, observed from his frozen press seats on Saturday, for the first in the five border spring sevens tournaments: "I am not sure if we are watching rugby or the Keystone Cops."

Allowing for exaggeration, Mr McLaren could be forgiven his remarks while watching London Scottish play Watsonians. Their particularly inept display managed to reach new depths of mediocrity.

Hawick, who had won the Border League title on the same ground three days previously, went into a 12-10 lead against Heriot's. The Edinburgh side quickly replied by scoring two tries late on and the cheers for Jim Renwick's men were just about the last of the afternoon.

Jed-Forest led London Scottish 12-10, but made stupid errors which allowed the visitors to scramble into the next round, where they gave an even worse performance against Watsonians. That was the one tie which went to extra-time.

Kelso won the trophy, as they did two years ago, in a one-sided final with Heriot's. Their 40 points was the highest total of the day.

RESULTS: First round: Stewart's-Melville 16 [illegible], Melrose 0 Kelso 24, Jed-Forest 12 London Scottish 14, Watsonians 28 [illegible], Gala 32 Royal High 10, West of Scotland 6 Boroughmuir 22, Hawick 12 Heriot's 18, Kilmarnock 8 Selkirk 28. Second round: Stewart's-Melville 4 Kelso 16, London Scottish 4 Watsonians 8, Gala 10 Boroughmuir 20, Heriot's 18 Selkirk 12. Semi-finals: Kelso 20 Watsonians 10, Boroughmuir 10 Heriot's 30. Final: Kelso 40 Heriot's 0.

RAF just take off

By Peter Marson

Royal Navy 4
RAF 6

By virtue of their victory against the Royal Navy, the Royal Air Force *carried off the Windsor Life* trophy for the second successive year in the last of the inter-service tournament matches at Twickenham on Saturday. Two penalty goals to a try meant a meagre ration in points.

Set against constant endeavour and sometimes superhuman effort on the part of the players, their failure to score more than one try could conceivably lead to the convening of courts of inquiry.

This would reveal the root causes as being a determination not to lose, and an abuse of many of the game's basic skills.

When one elementary mistake unerringly invites another, so that in the end a small mountain has formed, only the players can be blamed. At this level, giving and taking a pass ought not to be the burdensome exercise it appeared.

Mind you I would happily have settled for Allison on the right wing, or, for that matter, Newson or Wilson, the Navy's wings, for all four are speedy runners

After two penalty goals in the first half by Evans, we were able to applaud one try by Wood.

ROYAL NAVY: POPT D Powell (Sultan); PO T Wilson (Collingwood), POPT B Wills (Seahawk), LPT P Tomlin (Heron), Lt T Newson (Collingwood; MEM (L) G Price (Olna), WEA C Youldon (Defiance); LWTr J Hirst (Excellent), AB (S) R Joy (Finwhale), POPT S Mellor (Thunderer). AEM B Wood (Osprey), Mne A Turner (Poole), LPT I Russell (Fisgard) Lt S Hughes (40 Commando), PO M Connolly (Argonaut capt)
ROYAL AIR FORCE: JT S Lazenby (St Athan); Flying Officer R Allison (Brize Norton), Cpl P Ahearne (Newton), Cpl N Coyne (Brize Norton), Officer Cadet R Underwood (Cranwell); Cpl M Evans (Odiham), JT S Worrall (Wittering; Cpl M Whitcombe (North Luffenham), Cpl P Wheeler (St Athan), Cpl G Crawford (Newton); Flt Lieut G Thomas (West Drayton), Flt Lt N Gillingham (Newton, capt), Cpl J Orwin (Brize Norton), Flt Lt M Copcott (Wroughton), SAC D Parsonage (Hullavington).
Referee: Mr F A Howard (Liverpool)

Sorting out ancient rivalries in the West

By Richard Streeton

Bath 21
Bristol 16

Every Easter these two leading West Country clubs meet to sort out anicent rivalries and local pride. Saturday's game kept faith with the past by its hardness and tension, but for the most part was cleanly fought. There were more points than usual and Bath's victory came by two goals and three penalty goals against a goal, a dropped goal, a penalty and a try.

Bath's second try took them to 1,000 points in a season for the first time. Considering their strong fixture list this reflects credit on the team's collective gifts.

For a time the match trembled in the entertainment scales. A dreadful first half contained mysteries known only to the warring packs and a busy referee, with 10 minutes injury time prolonging the tedium. Afterwards, Bristol began to pin some faith in their backs. Bath, too, rediscovered some adventurous spirit and the crowd revelled in the full-blooded cut and thrust.

Bristol were without Barnes and Harding at half back and Hesford in the forwards of their probable John Player Cup final side, and the absence of these three was a handicap. Rafter and Stiff were prominent in their pack; Knibbs was a creative centre. Doubleday was missed when he went off at the start of the second half with a bad cut above the eye.

Amid the first half dreariness Palmer kicked three for Bristol. Soon after the interval, Bristol went into the lead with two tries in three minutes. First, Duggan scored in the left hand corner after Knibbs provided the opportunity; then Knibbs scored on the right from an overlap after a tap penalty in front of the posts. Hogg converted and then kicked a penalty leaving Bristol 13-9 ahead.

At this point Lewis, having struggled with rib injuries since the third minute, retired. Spurrell moved to scrum half, creating rucks galore and interspersing these with a lengthy pass. By vigour and drive the Bath forwards advanced on all fronts and Simpson rampaged through to claim two tries; the first owing much to Horton, and the second to his own lineout ability. Hogg dropped a goal as Bristol regained the initiative.

BATH: C Martin; D Trick, S Halliday, J Palmer, B Trevaskis; J Horton, S Lewis (rep J Morrison); G Chilcott, R Cunningham (rep A Watkins), R Lee, R Spurrell (captain), N Gaymond, R Hakin, J Hall, P Simpson
BRISTOL: H Duggan; A Morley, R Knibbs, S Hogg, J Carr; D Sorrell, L Yandell; J Doubleday (rep M Tomlin), K Bogira, A Sheppard, P Polledri, P Stiff, A Troughton, M Rafter (captain), S Gorvett.
Referee: T Friend (Devon)

Weekend results

LONDON AND SOUTH EAST: Bideford 6, Luton 15; Blackheathens 12, Brighton 12; Bognor 4, Crawley 16; Buckingham 7, Old Northamptonians 29; Cambridge 28, Bishop's Stortford 3; Colchester 18, Braintree 8; Dorchester 16, Salisbury 21; Havant 14, Aberfan 4; Norwich 7, Cheshunt 16; Old Ruttishians 12, Purley 7; Penryn 12, Maidenhead 10; Portsmouth 45, Henley Extra A 4; Pulborough 6, Chichester 25; Thanet Wanderers 10, Blackburn 23; Thurrock 16, Newbridge 26; Winchester 70, Nant Garedig 0.
CLUB MATCHES: Aberavon 29, London Welsh 9; Bath 21, Bristol 16; Camborne 30, Torquay 14; Cardiff 32, Barbarians 32; Ebbw Vale 20, Abertillery 10; Fylde 16, Roundhay 14; Glamorgan Wdrs 10, Cross Keys 10; Gloucester 31, New Brighton 6; Gosforth 0, Coventry 3; Harrogate 15, Northern 10; Headingley 38, Rugby 3; Leicester 21, Neath 6; Llanelli 50, Northampton 0; Maesteg 10, Bridgend 9; Met Police 28, Broughton Park 12; Morley 4, Orrell 18; Newport 25, Moseley 10; Nottingham 28, Plymouth Albion 0; Otley 10, Percy Park 0; Pontypool 57, Nuneaton 3; Pontypridd 14, S Wales Police 13; Sale 29, Wakefield 10; Saracens 23, Manchester 9; Sheffield 13, Hull and ER 6; Swansea 18, Harlequins 13; Vale of Lune 6, Liverpool 9; Waterloo 58, Glasgow Academicals 0.
SOUTH WEST: Falmouth 18, Old Dunstonians 10; Penryn 12, Maidenhead 10; Penzance-Newlyn 3, Wasps 59; Redruth 47, Newbury 9; St Ives 15, Cheltenham 6; Truro 10, St Mary's Hospital 8; Newton Abbot 21, Avon Police 12; Sidmouth 9, Old Edwardians 17; Teignmouth 0, Old Merchant Taylors 13; Tiverton 40, Wellington 9; Hayle 19, Blackwood 9; Tor 10, Morganians 25.
NORTH: Birkenhead Park 35, Huddersfield 10; Chester 3, Wilmslow 30; Durham City 22, Instonians 12; Eccles 28, Dalyn 8; Gloucester 31, New Brighton 8; Keighley 13, York 7; Kendal 31, Birmingham 0; Keswick 3, Furness 7; Lymm 35, Leigh 15; North Ribblesdale 6, Halifax Vandals 0; Oldham 15, Castleford 3; Sedgley Park 6, Preston Grasshoppers 12; Skipton 12, Harrogate Georgians 28; Wallasey 6, Old Instonians 18; Warrington 12, Wolverhampton 3; Widnes 10, West Park 10.

No problem for Danzatore despite going

From Our Irish Racing Correspondent, Dublin

Danzatore emerged as a short-priced favourite for the 2,000 Guineas at Newmarket after retaining his unbeaten record in the Minstrel Stakes at Phoenix Park on Saturday. However, the reduction in his odds was more a reaction to Henry's Cecil's disclosure that Diesis had pulled up lame than a reflection of any particular brilliance on the part of Danzatore.

In very holding ground the Guineas favourite made every yard of the running after having to be hooded before consenting to enter *his starting stall. Pat Eddery* reported afterwards that Danzatore was far from happy on the ground and changed his legs several times.

At various stages Jazz Me Blues and Iron Leader tried to get on terms, but with Eddery riding Danzatore with hands and heels he easily resisted their efforts. In the final furlong the 50-1 outsider of the seven runners, Quilted, came strongly to take second place, but he was somewhat flattered by getting within a length of Danzatore, who had been eased close home.

O'Brien went on to complete a double with his newcomer, Captivator, in the Springhill Stud Maiden, but the third of the stable's three-year-old runners, Glenstal, was surprisingly beaten in a photo-finish to the Kilfusty Stud Race by Sir Prince John.

O'Brien and his fellow members of the new Phoenix Park consortium scored in another sphere as the reopening of the Dublin racecourse attracted a record attendance of more than 12,000.

Irish verdict for Royal Judgement

Josh Gifford, who as an apprentice rode the winner of the Irish Lincoln on End Money 26 years ago, returns to Ireland this afternoon as a trainer hoping to win the other leg of the spring double the Jamieson Grand National with the top weight, Royal Judgment, *Our Irish Correspondent writes.*

Richard Rowe, who has ridden Royal Judgment in 21 of his 22 successes to date, will have the mount. The horse beat Political Pop by a distance over three miles six furlongs in heavy ground at Chepstow last time out and may be good enough to beat Conn Hul.

3.20 JAMESON IRISH GRAND NATIONAL CHASE (handicap: £28,462: 3½m) (27 runners)

1	221	Royal Judgement 10-12-0	R Rowe
2	314	Tacroy 9-11-6	F Berry
3	10p	Drumlargan 9-11-3	Mr F Codd
4	000	Fethard Friend 8-11-0	A Powell
5	034	Owen's Image 8-10-13	T Carmody
6	30-0	Tied Cottage 15-10-2	T Taaffe
7	144	High Diver 10-10-0	J K Kinane
8	003	Aragorn 10-9-12	G Newman
9	000	Beech King 9-9-12	E Woods
10	31f	Pearlstone 7-9-12	A Mullins
11	0-04	Stand 9-9-12	K Morgan
12	1uf	Felicity's Pet 9-9-11	–
13	032	Ramaraya (B) 10-9-10	M Lynch
14	302	Silent Member 8-9-10	M J Byrne
15	3/01	Bit Of A Skite 7-9-7 (14 ex)	T J Ryan
16	312	Black Orchid 7-9-7 (7 ex)	R J King
17	000	Caherdaniel 7-9-7	P Cavanagh
18	3If	Carrigeensharragh 9-9-7	Mr P J Healy
19	241	Conn Hul 9-9-7	P Connell
20	211	Connors Cross 8-9-7 (14 ex)	A J O'Brien
21	01f	Door Step 7-9-7	T P Byrne
22	p10	Fortune Seeker 8-9-7	P Clarke
23	1p-u	Hondike 9-9-7	J V Finn
24	1u2	Jameys Fancy 8-9-7	R Hour
25	022	Paulines Fancy 10-9-7	Mr D J Hassett
26	4p0	Prince Peacock 8-9-7	G McGlinchey
27	203	Tabasco Time 14-9-7	P Leech

9-2 Royal Judgement, 7 Tacroy, 8 Doorstep, 10 Pearlstone, 12 Silent Member, Bit Of A Kite, 14 Tabasco Time, Drumlargan, 16 others.

Saint Cyrien can pass Epsom test

From Desmond Stoneham
Paris

Saint Cyrien, the leading French hope for the Epsom Derby, looks to have a relatively easy task in the one mile Prix de Fontainebleau at Longchamp today. He will be opposed by seven other colts including his pacemaker, Biologistc. The dangers could be Deep Roots and Crystal Glitters, but I expect Saint Cyrien to completely out class his rivals.

Unbeaten in three races as a two-year-old, Saint Cyrien completed his juvenile career by taking the Grand Critérium, over today's course and distance, from *L'Emigrant* and The Noble Player. Judging by his sparkling efforts on the Chantilly training tracks, Saint Cyrien is more than ready to show his supporters that he is well on target for Epsom.

Deep Roots is reported to have strengthened during the winter after an active 1982 which included wins in the Prix Morny and Prix de la Salamandre (where he dead-heated with Maximova). Mitri Saliba is well pleased with Crystal Glitters, who took the Prix Eclipse before running third to L'Emigrant and Drumalis in the Criterium de Maisons-Laffitte.

I expect General Holme to take his unbeaten run to seven in the 10-furlong Prix D'Harcourt.

STATE OF GOING: Nottingham: Heavy. Kempton: Soft. Wetherby: Soft. Towcester: Good to soft. Huntingdon: Hurdle, soft; chase, good to soft. Carlisle: Soft. Newton Abbot: Good to soft. Wincanton: Good to soft. Chepstow: Soft. Plumpton: Heavy. Market Rasen: Good to soft. Hereford: Soft. Newcastle: Soft. Fakenham: Chase, good to soft; hurdle, soft. Warwick: Soft. Uttoxeter: Hurdle, soft; chase, good to soft.

Saturday's results

Kempton Park

1.30: 1, Any Business (6-1); 2, Time Machine (12-1); 3, Harvard (100-30). Claryon 11-4 fav. 10 ran.
2.0: 1, Sal-el-ah (7-2 jt fav); 2, Octavia Girl (9-2); 3, La Grigla (10-1). Fluke 7-2 jt fav. 9 ran.
2.30: 1, Sackford (4-9 fav); 2, Larionov (7-1); 3, Guns of Navarone (11-2). 6 ran.
3.0: 1, Alpha Omega (20-1); 2, Popsi's Joy (8-1); 3, Mayotte (8-13). 8 ran.
3.30: 1, Mount Kellett (12-1); 2, Timesh (16-1); 3, Aqaba Prince (11-1). Dry Land 4-1 fav. 13 ran.
4.0: 1, Harly (20-1); 2, Jester (10-1); 3, Gallic Wit (15-1). Ouia Owl 13-8 fav. 11 ran.

Haydock Park

2.0: 1, Monawart (11-8 fav); 2, Fleet Builder (12-1); 3, Cedarway (7-2). 4 ran.
2.30: 1, Welsh Idol (11-1); 2, Teenoso (8-1); 3, Shanipour (4-5 fav). 7 ran.
3.0: 1, Equinaid (11-4); 2, Sugar Loch (9-2); 3, Ultimate Pride (5-1). 7 ran.
3.30: 1, Delta Queen (4-1); 2, Red Field (11-2); 3, Chaka (11-4). High Rainbow 2-1 fav. 5 ran.
4.0 1, Booth's Town Boy (6-4 fav); 2, Eric's Wish (20-1); 3, Summer Singer (9-2). 5 ran.
4.30: 1, Helexian (3-1 jt fav); 2, Swinging Rebel (7-2); 3, High Pitched (3-1 jt fav). 7 ran.

Newcastle

1.45: 1, Galetzky (6-1); 2, Sloe Breeze (12-1); 3, Florita (4-5 fav). 7 ran.
2.15: 1, Florida Son (evens fav); 2, Apple Wine (100-30); 3, Gambling Lord (11-4). 5 ran.
2.45: 1, Christmas Cottage (10-1); 2, Precis (100-30); 3, Crown (9-4 fav). 9 ran.
3.15: 1, Fairgreen (6-1); 2, Cree Song (12-1); 3, Winter Wind (4-5 fav). 7 ran.
3.45: 1, Pamela Jane (3-1); 2, Blackpool Belle (13-2); 3, Just Irene (5-4 fav). 4 ran.
4.15: 1, Dhofar (7-4 fav); 2, Tepaleni (9-2); 3, Birdsedge (33-1). 8 ran. NR: True Heritage.

Plumpton NH

2.15: 1, Miss Sadler (16-1); 2, Haywire (15-2); 3, Summercove (10-11 fav); 4, The Downs (33-1). 16 ran.
2.45: 1, Tight Schedule (33-1); 2, Arctic Slogan (7-4 fav); 3, Rocamist (4-1). 8 ran.
3.15: 1, Maurice's Tip (16-1); 2, Chummy's Best (13-2); 3, Morton The Hatter (12-1). Glitter Star 2-1 fav. 9 ran.
3.45: 1, Goldyke (13-8 fav); 2, Low Tide (4-1); 3, Brogue (14-1). 10 ran.
4.15: 1, Igloo Fire (14-1); 2, Town Councillor (6-1); 3, Bujoli (7-2 jt fav). Roman Bistro 7-2 jt fav. 9 ran.
4.45: 1, The Calvados Kid (7-4); 2, Eusebio (4-5 fav); 3, Mr Candy (25-1). 11 ran.

Carlisle NH

2.15: 1, Repington (14-1); 2, Selbourne Rambler (11-2); 3, Step Ashore (16-1). Belle Isle Walk 9-4 fav. 17 ran.
2.45: 1, Mr Snow (10-1); 2, Ceremonious (7-1); 3, Manallet (12-1). Shughie and Crook of Devon 4-1 jt favs. 15 ran.
3.15: 1, Kristenson (5-1 jt fav); 2, Witchin (16-1); 3, Starlight Rocky (25-1). Beamwam 5-1 jt fav. 15 ran.
3.45: 1, Nandk (11-2); 2, Rosewell Reiver (10-1); 3, Little Frenchman (7-2 fav). 15 ran.
4.15: 1, Don't Wait (7-1); 2, Newstead (20-1); 3, Hindu Tapestry (25-1). Royal Radar evens fav. 9 ran.
4.45: 1, Night Errant (6-1); 2, Gearys Cold Rolled (7-1); 3, Springwood (20-1). Tartan Trader 6-4 fav. 14 ran.

Southwell NH

2.30: 1, Some Jinks (6-1); 2, Malicious Red (6-1); 3, Cawker Dyke (7-2). Western Man 10-11 fav. 8 ran. NR: Greebank Park and Aldro.
3.0: 1, Hasty Kate (10-1); 2, La Seine (16-1); 3, Little Tyrant (10-1). Solaire Prince 9-4 fav. 10 ran. NR: Castleshane Pat.
3.30: 1, Santa Noel (100-30); 2, Portree Prince (13-8 fav); 3, Troyswood (9-1). 8 ran. NR: Excelsior.
4.0: 1, Glenglven (5-1); 2, Lucky Scene (3-1 fav); 3, Ziparb (14-1); 4, Sky Rider (14-1). 18 ran. NR: Barry Phillips Disco and Castleshane Pat.
4.30: 1, Sunlit River (6-1); 2, Pretty Lass (7-2); 3, Letterbox (7-4 fav). 5 ran. NR: Middlerise.
5.0: 1, Sparkling Sin (4-7 fav); 2, Falkland Hero (4-1); 3, Blackbrook Star (25-1). 7 ran. NR: Misty Dale.

Newton Abbot NH

2.15: 1, Fishleigh Gamble (5-2); 2, Dingbat (9-4 fav); 3, New Dance (50-1). 6 ran.
2.45: 1, Heide (7-4 fav); 2, Lapleigh Ridge (10-1); 3, The Czar (11-1). 18 ran.
3.15: 1, Miners Lodge (6-1); 2, Applejo (5-2 fav); 3, Minestones (7-1). 11 ran. NRs: Road to Mandalay and Valdes.
3.45: 1, Amaegnac Princess (12-1); 2, Toom Squire (9-1); 3, No Pardon (7-4 fav). 11 ran.
4.15: 1, Thoreton (7-2); 2, Jayess (7-2); 3, Pampered Gypsy (10-1). High Ridge 7-4 fav. 11 ran.
4.45: 1, Balltring (11-10 fav); 2, Glazepta Again (14-1); 3, The Governor (3-1). 14 ran. NR: Mandriano.

Towcester NH

2.0: 1, Devil's Brig (10-1); 2, Nickle Moppett (2-1 fav); 3, On Trust (9-4). 5 ran.
2.30: 1, Caribiue (12-1); 2, Ribo Charter (14-1); 3, Snowflake (5-2 fav). 9 ran.
3.0: 1, Roman General (100-30); 2, Loyal Partner (7-2); 3, Leonstar (8-1). Feature 5-2 fav. 10 ran. NR: Princely Call.
3.30: 1, Royal Admiral (11-8 fav); 2, Restless Shot (2-1); 3, Excelsior (5-2). 5 ran.
4.0: 1, Vulrory's Pie (50-1); 2, Saffron's Daughter (5-1); 3, Hill Green (14-1). Chance It 3-1 fav. 16 ran.
4.30: 1, Only Gorgeous (6-1); 2, Lucky Rascal (7-2); 3, Sonada (3-1). Avernus 5-4 fav. 7 ran.

Today's selections

CHEPSTOW: (By Our Racing Staff) 1.30 Silver Wind. 2.0 Tens Or Better. 2.35 Simon Legree. 3.10 Royal Vulcan. 3.40 Swordsman. 4.10 Haya Kaze.
KEMPTON: (By Michael Phillips) 2.0 Classical Vintage. 2.30 Mustab. 3.0 Mighty Fly. 3.30 Camisite. 4.0 Swift Palm. 4.30 Wagoner.
NEWCASTLE: (By Michael Seely) 1.45 Brualtad. 2.15 Hooligan. 2.45 O I Oyston. 3.15 Fort Nayef. 3.45 Regal Steel. 4.15 Hard Kingdom.
NOTTINGHAM: (By Michael Seely) 2.15 Glitter Brook. 2.45 Manimstar. 3.15 Paraberne. 3.45 Ballad Island. 4.15 Minshaanshu Amad. 4.45 Bahoor.
WARWICK: (By Our Racing Staff) 2.15 Hip Hip Hip. 2.45 West Bob. 3.15 Moncłare Trophy. 3.45 Dramatic. 4.15 Lord Scrap. 4.45 Heavenly Princess.

Todays point-to-points

Chiddingfold Leconfield and Cowdray at Midhurst (1.40); East Kent at Aldington (2.0); Eggesford at Bishopsleigh (2.15); Essex Farmers at Marks Tey (2.0); Four Burrow at Tehidy (2.0); Morpeth at Tranwell (2.0); N Cotswold at Broadway (2.0); Old Berks at Lockinge (2.0); Southdown and Eridge at Heathfield (2.30); S Notts at Newark (2.0); S Pembrokeshire at Lydstep (2.0); S Shropshire at Eyton-on-Severn (1.30); Staintondale at Wykeham, 2.0); Talybont at Talybont on Usk (2.0); Taunton Vale Hunts at Jordans A (2.0); Vine and Craven at Hackwood Park (2.0).

BLINKERS FIRST TIME: Newcastle: 4.15 Action Belle. Warwick: 2.15 Manlight. 2.45 Zircon's Sun. 3.15 Shine Forth. Kempton: 4.0 Winart. Nottingham: 3.15 Golfers Dream. 4.15 Drummond Street. 4.45 Lochboisdale.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

Kick-off 3.0 unless stated

First division
Aston Villa v Birmingham
Everton v Stoke
Manchester C v Liverpool
Norwich v Ipswich
Notts County v West Bromwich
Sunderland v Manchester
Tottenham v Arsenal
Watford v Luton

IRISH LEAGUE: Coleraine v Ards; Distillery v Glenavon.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Barrow v Scarborough; Dagenham v Maidstone; Kettering v Enfield; Northwich Victory v Bangor City; Runcorn v Altrincham; Stafford v Nuneaton (7.30); Telford v Worcester; Weymouth v Yeovil (11.30).
NORTHERN LEAGUE: Whitley Bay v Blyth Spartans; Tow Law v Consett; Shildon v North Shields; Spennymoor v Ferryhill.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Burton v Matlock; Chorley v Marine; Gateshead v Grantham; Hyde v Mossley; King's Lynn v Buxton; Morecambe v Workington; Netherfield v Oswestry; Southport v South Liverpool; Tamworth v Gainsborough Trinity; Witton Albion v Macclesfield.

NW COUNTIES LEAGUE: Accrington Stanley v Lancaster; Bootle v Glossop; Congleton v Leek; Curzon Ashton v Winsford; Formby v St Helens; Leyland Motors v Darwen; Nantwich v Penrith; Prescot Cables v Ashton; Rhyl v Norwich RMI; Stalybridge Celtic v Burscough.
HERTS CHARITY CUP: Final: Bishop's Stortford v Hitchin.

Second division
Blackburn v Burnley
Charlton v Crystal Palace
Chelsea v QP Rangers
Derby v Newcastle
Grimsby v Rotherham
Sheffield W v Barnsley
Wolverhampton v Shrewsbury

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Addlestone and Weybridge v Gravesend and Northfleet; Alvechurch v Kidderminster Harriers; Bedworth v Enderby (11.0); Chelmsford v Corby (7.30); Gloucester v A P Leamington; Gosport v Fareham; Hastings United v Poole; Waterlooville v Dorchester; Welling v Dartford (11.0); Witney v Stourbridge. Midland division: Banbury v Aylesbury; Bridgend v Cheltenham; Bridgwater v Taunton (11.0); Dudley v Bromsgrove; Minehead v Merthyr Tydfil; Oldbury v Willenhall; Sutton Coldfield v Forest Green Rovers; Wellingborough v Redditch. Southern division: Canterbury v Dover; Erith and Belvedere v Dunstable; Folkestone and Shepway v Ashford (11.0); Woodford v Thanet.

SURREY SENIOR CUP: Final: Sutton United v Tooting and Mitcham (at Kingstonian).

BERKSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE SENIOR CUP: Final: Bracknell v Wokingham (at Slough).

MIDDLESEX SENIOR CUP: Final: Harrow v Wealdstone (at Hillingdon).

SOMERSET SENIOR CUP: Final: Lankhill v Radstock (at Welton Rovers).

OXFORDSHIRE SENIOR TROPHY: Semi-final: Banbury v Clanfield (at Bicester, 2.30).

Third division
Bradford C v Preston (11.30)
Chesterfield v Huddersfield
Lincoln v Walsall
Newport v Cardiff (11.30)
Orient v Millwall (11.30)
Reading v Bournemouth
Wigan v Wrexham

WESTERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Bideford v Devizes; Bridport v Melksham; Chippenham v Wellington; Dawlish v Clandon; Exmouth v Frome; Keynsham v Barnstaple (11.0). League Cup: quarter-final: Glastonbury v Bristol City (7.30).

NORTHERN COUNTIES EAST LEAGUE: Premier division: Arnold v Appleby Frodingham; Belper v Spalding; Bridlington Trinity v Shepshed Charterhouse; Eastwood v Bentley Victoria; Guisborough v Emley; Guiseley v Sutton Town; Alfreton v Mexborough; Skegness v Heanor; Thackley v Boston; Winterton v Ilkeston.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Bognor Regis v Hayes; Croydon v Woking; Leytonstone and Ilford v Walthamstow Avenue (11.0); Staines v Billericay. First division: Aveley v Feltham; Boreham Wood v Hampton; Cheshunt v Walton and Hersham; Farnborough v Hornchurch; Lewes v Kingstonian; Wembley v Chesham; Worthing v Epsom. Second division: Basildon v Leyton Wingate; Corinthian Casuals v Hemel Hempstead; Clapton v Letchworth Garden City; Eastbourne United v Uxbridge; Epping v Barton; Hungerford v Ware; Rainham v Horsham; Southall v Harwich and Parkeston; Tring v Finchley; Windsor and Eton v Egham.

Fourth division
Bury v York (3.15)
Chester v Tranmere
Crewe v Northampton
Darlington v Hartlepool (7.30)
Halifax v Hull
Port Vale v Bristol C
Rochdale v Scunthorpe
Swindon v Aldershot

RUGBY UNION
CLUB MATCHES
Bath v New Brighton
Bedford v Nuneaton
Birkenhead Pk v Birmingham
Bradford v Vale of Lune
Bridgend v Pontypridd
Bristol v Abertillery
Broughton Pk v Otley
Camborne v Cheltenham
Cardiff v Harlequins
Cross Keys v Newbridge
Gloucester v Fylde
Gosforth v Hull & ER
Headingley v Coventry
Leicester v Pontypool
Liverpool v Exeter
Llanelli v Moseley
Morley v West Hartlepool
Neath v Aberavon
Newport v London Welsh (3.15)
Orrell v Nottingham
Redruth v Wasps
Swansea v Barbarians
Waterloo v Wakefield

Festivals: Bournemouth, Swanage and Wareham, Lowestoft and Yarmouth.

RUGBY LEAGUE
FIRST DIVISION: Castleford v Hull (3.30); Halifax v Featherstone Rovers; Oldham v Barrow; St Helens v Widnes; Warrington v Leigh. SECOND DIVISION: Dewsbury v Batley (7.30); Fulham v Huddersfield; Rochdale Hornets v Swinton; Salford v Hunslet; York v Wakefield Trinity.

HOCKEY
MEN'S FESTIVALS: Blackpool, Bournemouth, Folkestone, Formby, Guernsey, Jersey, Lowestoft, Motorway (Birmingham), Scarborough, Torbay, Weston-super-Mare, Weymouth, Worthing, Thames (Staines).
WOMEN'S FESTIVALS: Penzance, Ramsgate, Southend, Weymouth, Thames (Staines).
SCHOOLBOYS TOURNAMENT (at Canford School, Wimborne): England v Holland (11.0); Belgium v West Germany (11.15).

OTHER SPORT
BADMINTON: Littlehampton tournament; Jersey tournament (St Helier);
CROQUET: Cheltenham tournament; Eastbourne tournament.
DIVING: International competition – Great Britain v China v US (Crystal Palace NSC, 9.30am)
TENNIS: North of England hard court championships; Tally Ho tournament (Edgbaston).
RACKETS: Sutton Trophy (Queen's Club).
ROAD RUNNING: Peterborough Round the City races; Hounslow AC races (Feltham); Biggleswade AC open meeting; Redditch road relays (Abbey Stadium)
SQUASH RACKETS: British open tournament (Assembly Rooms, Derby); Bournemouth Festival (Meyrick Park).
MOTOR RACING: Transatlantic Trophy races, third leg (Oulton Park, Cheshire, 12.30) Road races (Snetterton, Norfolk, 12.30).

هكذا من الاصل

RUNNERS AND RIDERS FOR 16 BANK HOLIDAY RACE MEETINGS

Kempton Park

Draw advantage: 7f high.
Tote: double 3.0, 4.0. Treble: 2.30, 3.30, 4.30.
[Television (ITV) 2.0, 2.30 and 3.30 races].

2.0 REDSHANK FILLIES STAKES (2yo maidens: £2,054: 5f) (7 runners)

2.30 MIDDLESEX HANDICAP (£2,965: 1m 4f) (7)

3.0 ROSEBERY STAKES (Handicap: £7,360: 1m 2f) (19)

3.30 QUAIL STAKES (£3,726: 6f) (9)

4.0 DURANTE HANDICAP (£2,590: 1m round) (17)

4.30 RUTH WOOD STAKES (3yo maidens: £2,649: 1m 4f) (9)



Newcastle

[Television (ITV) 2.15, 2.45 races]
Draw advantage: none

1.45 JESMOND STAKES (2-y-o: £1,184: 5f) (6 runners)

2.15 NORTHERN FREE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £3,687: 7f) (11)

2.45 NEWCASTLE CENTENARY HANDICAP (£5,385: 1m (round)) (5)

3.15 MELDON STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £1,707: 1m 1f) (8)

3.45 FOREST HALL HANDICAP (£1,888: 1m 4f 60yd) (3)

4.15 KILLINGWORTH STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £1,224: 7f) (5)

Warwick

Draw Advantage: Low.

2.15 MARTON STAKES (3-y-o: £690: 5f) (13 runners)

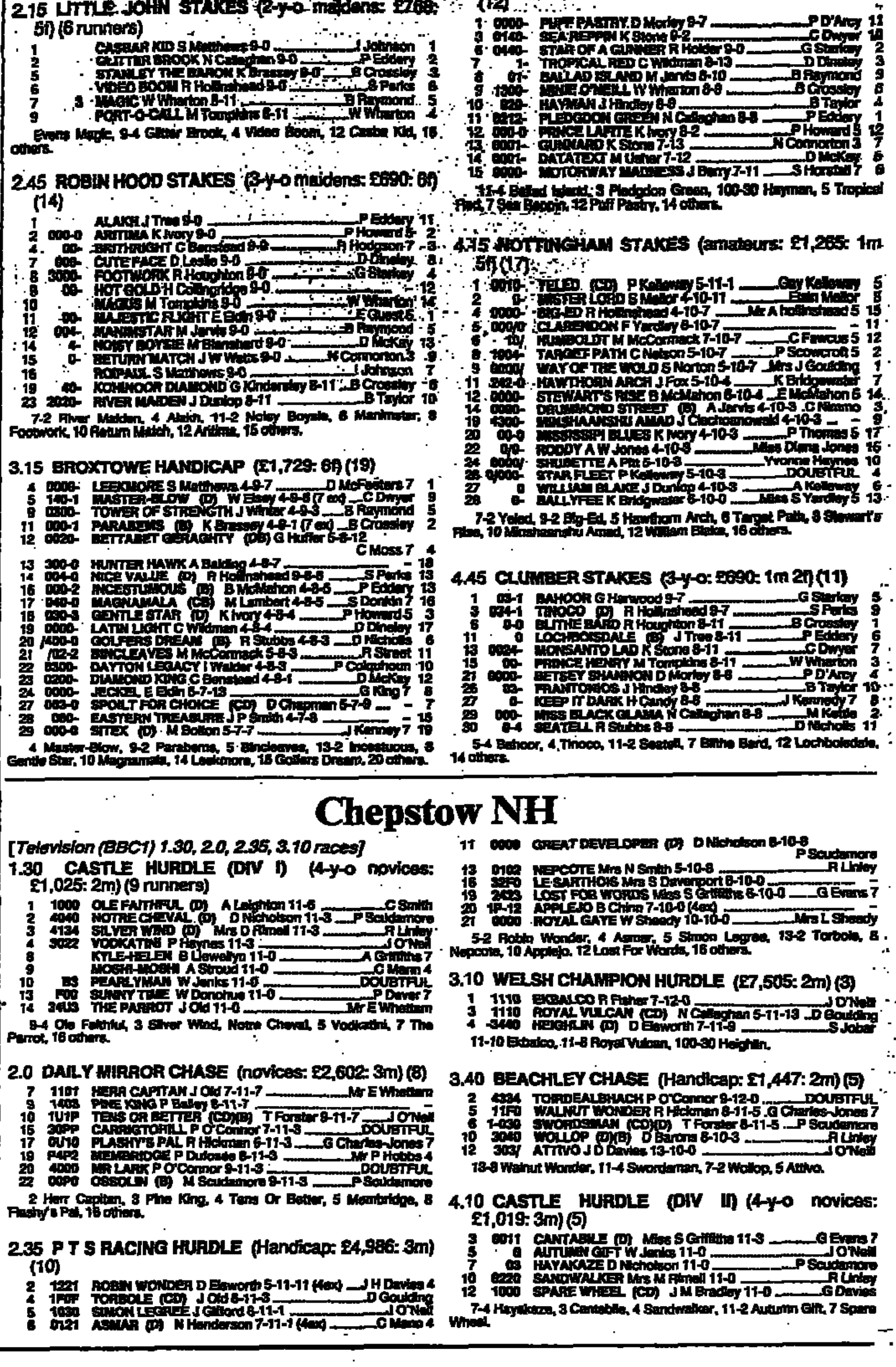
2.45 RADIO W. M. HANDICAP (£1,3777: 2m) (12)

3.15 LAST STRAW HANDICAP (Selling: £606: 1m) (14)

3.45 GOG BROOK STAKES (2-Y-O maiden fillies: £823: 5f) (12)

4.15 WARWICKSHIRE SPRINT HANDICAP (£1,214: 5f) (15)

4.45 LEEK WOOTTON STAKES (3-Y-O maiden fillies: £690: 7m) (16)



Nottingham

Draw advantage: 5f and 6f high.

2.15 LITTLE JOHN STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £789: 5f) (6 runners)

2.45 ROBIN HOOD STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £690: 6f) (14)

3.15 BROXTOWE HANDICAP (£1,729: 6f) (19)

3.45 COUNTY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,305: 1m 50yd) (12)

4.15 NOTTINGHAM STAKES (amateurs: £1,265: 1m 6f) (17)

4.45 CLUMBER STAKES (3-y-o: £690: 1m 2f) (11)

Chepstow NH

[Television (BBC1) 1.30, 2.0, 2.35, 3.10 races]

1.30 CASTLE HURDLE (DIV I) (4-y-o novices: £1,025: 2m) (9 runners)

2.0 DAILY MIRROR CHASE (novices: £2,602: 3m) (6)

2.35 P T S RACING HURDLE (Handicap: £4,986: 3m) (10)

3.10 WELSH CHAMPION HURDLE (£7,505: 2m) (3)

3.40 BEACHLEY CHASE (Handicap: £1,447: 2m) (5)

4.10 CASTLE HURDLE (DIV II) (4-y-o novices: £1,019: 3m) (5)

Rest of the National Hunt programmes

Plumpton

2.15 HOLIDAY HURDLE (Novices: £692: 2m) (7 runners)

2.45 ALFRISTON CHASE (Novices: £1,291: 3m 1f) (7)

3.15 EASTER HURDLE (Selling: £770: 2m) (7)

3.45 LINDFIELD CHASE (Handicap: £1,456: 2m 3f 90yd) (8)

4.15 HASTINGS HURDLE (Handicap: £1,101: 3m) (7)

4.45 JOHN HARE HURDLE (4-y-o maidens: £1,302: 2m) (8)

4.20 CROSSLEY CHASE (handicap: £3,687: 3m 4f 100yd) (4)

4.55 WILSTROP HURDLE (amateurs novices: £890: 3m) (12)

Market Rasen

2.15 RASE HURDLE (selling: £535: 2m) (12 runners)

2.50 ALEXANDRA MOTORS CHASE (novices: £1,932: 2m) (6)

3.25 FOSSITT & THORNE CHASE (novices: £1,783: 3m) (11)

4.0 COL R THOMPSON HURDLE (handicap: £1,073: 2m) (8)

4.35 ALEXANDRA MOTORS HURDLE (novices: £1,231: 2m) (15)

5.10 AMATEUR CHASE (novices: £1,102: 3m 2f) (7)

Wetherby

2.0 WHARFEDALE HURDLE (selling handicap: £1,000: 2m) (18 runners)

2.35 HARROGATE CHASE (novices: £1,521: 2m 50yd) (6)

3.10 H. S. COMMERCIAL CHASE (handicap: £7,071: 3m 100yd) (7)

3.45 BILTON HURDLE (4yo novices: £969: 2m) (9)

Huntingdon

2.0 EASTER HURDLE (selling handicap: £717: 2m 200yd) (16 runners)

2.30 STILTON CHASE (novices: £1,513: 2m 4f) (11)

3.0 KEN FURBANK HURDLE (handicap: £1,674: 2m 200yd) (10)

3.30 FITZWILLIAM CHASE (handicap: £1,308: 3m 100yd) (6)

4.0 WATERLOO HUNTER CHASE (amateur novices: £598: 3m 100yd) (11)

4.30 BRAMPTON HURDLE (4-y-o novices: £767: 2m 200yd) (17)

Carlisle

2.15 WARNELL FELL HURDLE (4-y-o novices: £737: 2m 330yd) (5 runners)

2.45 SOUTHWAITE CHASE (handicap: £815: 2m) (5)

3.15 BORDER GARDEN CENTRE HURDLE (Maidens: £862: 2m 330yd) (19)

3.45 BBC RADIO CUMBRIA HURDLE (Handicap: £1,182: 3m 100yd)

4.15 JOHN MCKIE CHASE (Amateurs: maidens: £495: 3m) (8)

4.45 MOORHOUSE CHASE (Novices: £884: 3m) (9)

Towcester

2.0 DINCOTE HURDLE (Div I maidens: £545: 2m) (17 runners)

3.0 SCHILIZZI 1906 HUNTER CHASE (amateurs: £634: 3m 190yd) (9)

3.30 PENRHYN HURDLE (handicap: £1,100: 3m 165yd) (6)

4.0 ALEX FETHERSTONAUGH CHASE (handicap: £1,161: 3m 190yd) (6)

Hereford

2.15 ROSS-ON-WYE HURDLE (Div I novices: £977: 2m) (16 runners)

2.45 LEOMINSTER CHASE (novices: £1,103: 2m) (12)

3.45 NEWTON WILLIAMS CHASE (handicap: £1,816: 3m 1f) (9)

4.15 ROSS-ON-WYE HURDLE (Div II novices: £928: m) (15)

3.15 HOLIDAY HURDLE (selling handicap: £817: 3m 1f) (17)

3.40 SHARON HURDLE (handicap: £1,181: 2m) (9)

5.0 DUNCOTE HURDLE (Div II maidens: £543: 2m) (10)

Fakenham

2.15 RAYNHAM HURDLE (selling handicap: £1,190: 2m 120yd) (12 runners)

2.50 ROBERT HOARE CHASE (handicap: £1,578: 3m) (8)

3.25 CORAL BOOKMAKERS HURDLE (handicap: £1,035: 2m 120yd) (10)

4.0 WRIGHT & PLOWLAND LAND ROVER HUNTER CHASE (amateurs: £370: 3m 6f) (7)

4.35 GENERAL REFRIGERATION HURDLE (novice handicap: £1,116: 2m 120yd) (11)

5.10 QUEEN'S CUP EASTERN COUNTIES HUNTER CHASE (amateurs: £1,152: 3m) (7)

4.45 EASTER HUNTER CHASE (amateurs: £983: 3m 1f) (10)

Uttoxeter

2.15 THREE MILES HOLIDAY HURDLE (Div I novices: £690: 3m) (7 runners)

2.50 CHESTERFIELD CHASE (selling handicap: 2m 4f) (10)

3.25 NEEDWOOD HURDLE (handicap: £1,318: 2m 4f) (13)

4.0 HANBURY CHASE (novices: £1,060: 2m 1f) (7)

4.35 HIGHBARROW CHASE (handicap: £1,618: 3m 2f) (7)

5.10 THREE MILES HOLIDAY HURDLE (Div II novices: £690: 3m) (7)

Newton Abbot

2.30 BUCKLAND CASE (handicap: £2,473: 2m 150yd) (7 runners)

3.05 BROOKSIDE HURDLE (selling handicap: £545: 2m 150yd) (6)

3.40 ELMHURST HURDLE (handicap: £1,730: 3m 2f 100yd) (10)

4.15 MILE END HURDLE (Div I maidens: £785: 2m 150yd) (16)

4.50 FOXWELL CHASE (novices: £2,284: 3m 2f 100yd) (8)

5.25 MILE END HURDLE (Div II maidens: £778: 2m 150yd) (16)

Wincanton

2.15 AXBRIDGE HURDLE (Div I novices: £670: 2m) (23 runners)

2.50 AMESBURY CHASE (Div I novices: £1,548: 2m) (14)

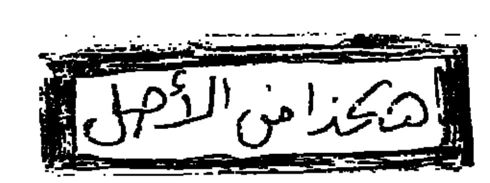
3.25 HINDON CASE (handicap: £1,590: 2m 5f) (12)

4.0 EASTER HURDLE (handicap: £1,501: 2m) (17)

4.35 AMESBURY CHASE (Div II: novices: £1,548: 2m) (14)

5.10 PAT RUTHVEN AND GUY NIXON HUNTER CHASE (Amateurs: £616: 3m 1f) (6)

5.45 AXBRIDGE HURDLE (Div II novices: £670: 2m) (23)



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Appointment of Head

The Governors invite applications for the post of Head which will become vacant from 1st January, 1984 following the retirement of the present Headmistress. The School is an Independent Day School for approx. 700 girls, age range 5-18 years.

Particulars of the appointment and an application form may be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors at Dulwich College, London, SE21 7LD. Closing date for applications 3rd May, 1983.

Lecturer Required

Bible Training Institute (B.T.I.)

Glasgow requires full time Lecturer in Old Testament Studies lecturing up to BD standard. Honours degree in Theology or Biblical Studies required. Applicants should be able to commence in September 1983.

Write in first instance with CV to The Secretary, B.T.I., 731 Great Western Road, Glasgow G12 8QX.

University of Liverpool

Martha Vider Research Studentship in Music

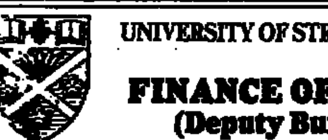
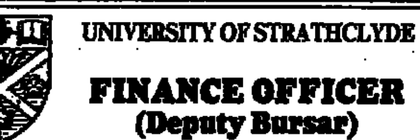
Applications are invited from honours graduates in Music (or from those who will graduate this summer) who wish to be considered for election to the above-named studentship for the academic session 1983-84. The studentship will be similar in value to the basic rate associated with D.E.S. State Studentships.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool L69 3 BX, by whom applications should be received not later than 31 May 1983.
Quote ref. RV/808.

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University Appointments

UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE

FINANCE OFFICER (Deputy Bursar)

Applications are invited from qualified accountants with extensive financial and administrative experience, preferably in a university.

The Finance Officer will be responsible to the Bursar and will be the member of a team of senior officers who has particular responsibility for general financial policy.

The salary will be in the Grade IV range for university administrative posts (minimum £16,515 pa). USS benefits.

Applications in duplicate (including curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees), and quoting reference 43/82, should be lodged by 30 April 1983 with the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, McCance Building, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ, from whom further particulars can be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN

DEPARTMENT OF BIO-MEDICAL PHYSICS AND BIO-ENGINEERING

CLINICAL PHYSICIST

Applications are invited for CLINICAL PHYSICIST to assist in the Radiotherapy Physics Section of active Department of international renown. Treatment equipment is two Megavoltages, one orthovoltage and one therapy simulator machine. Computerised planning system in use, with X-ray CT and NMR inputs to be introduced. Research encouraged.

It is expected that for a suitably qualified candidate the Grampian Health Board will grant Honorary Basic Grade Physicist Status.

Salary on the Grade 1A Scale for Other Related Staff (£6,375-£11,105) with appropriate placing.

Further particulars and applications forms from The Secretary, The University, Aberdeen, with whom applications (2 copies) should be lodged by 29 April 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

REGIUS CHAIR OF ENGINEERING

The Secretary of State for Scotland invites applications for the Regius Chair of Engineering in the University of Edinburgh which falls vacant on 1 October 1983 following the retirement of Professor J L King. On appointment the successful candidate will become Head of the Department of Mechanical Engineering.

Although consideration will not be confined to any particular field in Mechanical Engineering, the successful candidate will be expected to have made an internationally recognised contribution to engineering practice or research and to have established strong and effective relationships with industry.

Further particulars of the appointment may be obtained from:–
The Secretary
Scottish Education Department
Room 3/114
New St Andrew's House
Edinburgh
EH1 3SY

Fourteen copies of applications (3 copies in the case of overseas candidates) accompanied by the names of three referees, should be sent to the above address, to arrive not later than 26 May 1983.

University College of Swansea

SENIOR RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the vacancy of Senior Research Assistant in the Department of Civil Engineering, to work on an SERC sponsored project on 'Soils under fluctuating loads.' The successful applicant must have a good knowledge of the Finite Element Method and a knowledge of geotechnical engineering, and an interest on constitutive models or soil dynamics would be advantageous.

The appointment, which will continue until March 31, 1984 in the first instance, will be on a scale up to £11,105 per annum, together with USS/USDPS benefits.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Personnel Office, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP, to which

University of Glasgow

LECTURESHIP IN STATISTICS

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Statistics tenable from 1st October 1983. The salary will be within the range £6,375-£9,370 per annum on the Lecturers' scale of £6,375-£13,505 per annum. Appropriate Superannuation Scheme will apply.

Further particulars may be had from the Secretary of the University Court, (Room 18), The University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ, with whom applications (eight copies), giving the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged on or before 16th May 1983.

In reply please quote Ref. No. 4956E.

The University of Leeds

DEPARTMENT OF FRENCH

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

University of Edinburgh

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

CHAIR OF BIOCHEMISTRY

University of Nottingham

CLINICAL LECTURER IN COMMUNITY HEALTH (GENERAL PRACTICE)

Applications are invited from medical practitioners for a 7/11ths position as clinical lecturer in the Department of Community Health, which will be allied to a 4/11ths commitment as a principal in general practice.

Salary for the academic component will be on the clinical lecturer scale on a pro rata basis £8,730 to £15,110, currently under review) with membership of the Universities Superannuation Scheme: income and superannuation from the practice will be arranged independently. The applicant must be qualified as a principal in general practice and previous academic or research experience and training is highly desirable. The lecturer will undertake teaching duties in the department, and will pursue research leading to a higher degree where appropriate. His or her interests will be expected to extend from general practice into one or more of the other areas represented by the department, such as epidemiology, medical informatics, and community medicine. The academic post is a permanent one with the normal opportunities implicit in an academic appointment.

Further information together with application forms may be obtained from the Deputy Registrar, Medical School, Queen's Medical Centre, Nottingham, NG7 2UH to whom completed applications should be returned by 28th May 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER

Lectureship in the Department of Engineering

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Engineering, with particular reference to geotechnical engineering. Applicants should be Chartered Civil Engineers, or similarly qualified, and have industrial experience. Interest and experience in surveying and in civil engineering project management would be relevant additional qualifications. The student intake to the Department is being increased, and students admitted in October 1983 may read for the B.Sc. in Engineering (Civil) as an alternative to the present B.Sc. in Engineering.

Salary on the scale £6,375 to £13,505 (under review) with superannuation benefits.

Further particulars from the Registrar, University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester, LE1 7RH, to whom applications on the form provided should be sent by 6 May 1983.

University of Leicester

LECTURESHIP IN MEDIEVAL HISTORY

Applications are invited for a post of Lecturer in Medieval History in the Department of History tenable from October 1983. Applicants should have teaching and research interests in the period after 1000 A.D.

Initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience on the Lecturers' Scale £6,375 to £13,505.

Further particulars from the Registrar, University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester, LE1 7Rh, to whom applications should be sent on the form provided by 29th April 1983.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CARDIFF

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTANCY TUTORIAL FELLOWSHIP

Applications are invited for the above post. Salary scale: £5,550 – £6,375 p.a. Duties to commence 1st October 1983.

Applications (two copies), together with the names and addresses of two referees, should be forwarded to the Vice-Principal (Administration) & Registrar, University College, P.O. Box 78, Cardiff CF1 1XL, from whom further particulars will be available. Closing date 30th April 1983. Ref: 2575.

UNIVERSITY OF EXETER

TUTORSHIP IN DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for the above post tenable from 1 September or 1 October 1983 for one year. The salary is £5,550 per annum.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Office (Appointments), University of Exeter, Northcote House, The Queen's Drive, Exeter EX4 4QJ, to whom applications (three copies, candidates overseas one copy) should be sent by 29 April 1983.

Please quote reference No. 3301 in all correspondence.

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Notice is hereby given that Walid Ahmed Kassem has renounced his citizenship of the State of Libya.

Notice is hereby given that Walid Ahmed Kassem is applying to the Home Secretary for naturalisation as a British citizen and that any person who knows any reason why naturalisation should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office (Nationality Division), Lunar House, Wellesley Road Croydon, CR9 2BY

ART GALLERIES

(continued from page 15)

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News headlines, weather, traffic and sport. Also available to viewers with sets that do not have the teletext facility.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit between 6.45 and 7.00; morning paper review at 7.32 and 8.32.

9.20 Chigley. A See-Saw programme for the very young **9.35** The Wombles. Another story about the Wimbledon Commoners, narrated by Bernard Cribbins **9.40** Jackanory. Cyril Luckham reads the story of The Church Mice at Bay **9.50** Champion the Wonder Horse* A thrilling adventure featuring the equine miracle **10.15** Why Don't You ...? Ideas and games for inactive children **10.40** Play Chess! with Bill Hartston.

10.50 Film: Fun in Acapulco (1963) starring Elvis Presley, Ursula Andress and Paul Lukas. The first film in a mercifully short season starring the former king of rock and roll. Directed by Richard Thorpe. 12.27 Weather.

12.30 Grandstand introduced by David Coleman. The line-up is: 12.35 Football Focus; 1.00 News; 1.05 Boxing: Camacho v Perez; 1.40, 2.45 and 3.55 Motor racing from Thruxton; the 1.30, 2.00, 2.35 and 3.10 horse races from Chepstow and the Irish Grand National from Fairyhouse at 3.20; International Diving from Crystal Palace at 2.10, 2.45 and 3.55; Tennis: The Men's Singles Final of the Monte Carlo Tournament at 3.30 and 3.55; Half-time football scores at 3.45; Final Score at 4.35.

5.10 Disney Time. Excerpts from favourite feature films and shorts, presented by Cilla Black.

5.55 News 6.05 Sport.

6.10 Film: At the Earth's Core (1976) starring Doug McClure and Peter Cushing. Science fiction adventure about a scientist and his assistant boring a hole from Victorian England to the centre of the Earth. Directed by Kevin Connor.

7.40 The Kids From Fame. The second of two programmes recorded at a concert in the Royal Albert Hall, starring the energetic young singers and dancers who have jumped to stardom following the success of the television series, Fame.

8.15 The Best of Paul Daniels. Highlights from the last series featuring the man who was voted Magician of the Year in the United States. His guest are Hans Moretti who attempts his Double Russian Roulette and Rogana – an extraordinary balancing act.

9.00 News.

9.15 Film: Lucky Lady (1975) starring Burt Reynolds, Liza Minelli and Gene Hackman. The first showing on British television of the comedy adventure about three people who try to make their fortune smuggling alcohol off the Mexico/United States coast during the prohibition era of the 1930s. Directed by Stanley Donen.

11.10 Film 83 Special presented by Barry Norman. The programme is taken up by an exclusive interview with Dustin Hoffman who talks to Mr Norman about his latest film, Tootsie, in which he plays an unemployed actor who auditions for and wins the part as a lady in a soap opera.

11.38 News headlines.

11.40 Micros in the Classroom. The last of three programmes analysing the use of computers in schools.

12.05 Weather.

TV-am

6.30 Good Morning Britain presented by Mary and Michael Parkinson. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; pop video at 6.55; Disney special at 7.40; ideas for bored youngsters at 8.10; morning paper review at 8.30; Shed Vision with Roland Rat at 9.02. Closedown at 9.15.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 Sesame Street. Learning made fun with The Muppets 10.30 Cartoon: The Merry-Go Round in the Jungle.

10.40 Film: Kidnapped (1972) starring Michael Caine and Trevor Howard. Robert Louis Stevenson's celebrated adventure set in Scotland at the time of the Battle of Culloden. Directed by Delbert Mann.

12.30 Bank Holiday Sport introduced by Dickie Davies. The line-up is: 12.30 Sports Desk, including the French motor cycling Grand Prix from Le Mans; 12.45 Football preview with Jim Rosenthal; 1.00 News 1.05 Tennis. Coverage of the final day of the Monte Carlo tournament 1.40 Showjumping. The fifth and final day of the Birmingham International Championships 1.55 The ITV Six. Brough Scott is at Kempton for the 2.00, 2.30 and 3.00 races, John Oaksey at Newcastle for the 2.15 and 2.45 events. At 3.20 there is coverage of the Irish Grand National from Fairyhouse.

3.45 Half-time football scores and reports 3.55 Showjumping. Another visit to the National Exhibition Centre for the Birmingham International Championship 4.40 Results round-up.

5.05 News.

5.15 Billy Smart's Easter Circus presented by Bernie Clifton from the Big Top at Windsor near Windsor. An international line-up includes the juggling Picos from France, Carmen Dupascu of Romania on the low wire and the Duo Veress with a spectacular aerial display. Britain is represented by the comedy of the Dingbats, Simple Wits and Matto.

6.30 Crossroads. Joe MacDonald is worried about his wife, Trina and Sharon Metcalfe is embarrassed by Kath Brownlow.

7.00 Give Us a Clue. Celebrity mime. Lionel Blair's team is Derek Fowlds, Harry Fowler and Bernie Winters. On Una Stubbs's side are Gabrielle Drake, Jean Rook and Barbara Windsor (r).

7.30 Coronation Street. Ken Barlow is in the forefront of the battle against the disco-wine bar and comes up against Mike Baldwin.

8.00 Brass. Another episode in the comedy saga of the Northern haves and have-nots. Matthew Fairchild, on finding out who is his true father sets about planning to kill him while his brother Jack falls for another, leaving Isobel in the lurch.

8.30 The Benny Hill Show. More sketches and songs from the master of innuendo (r).

9.30 News.

9.45 Film: 10 (1979) starring Dudley Moore and Bo Derek. An adult comedy about a middle aged song writer who, thwarted in his attempts to placate his girl friend, becomes infatuated with a young newly-wed and follows her and her husband on their honeymoon to Mexico where he tried to make his fantasies become reality. Directed by Blake Edwards.

12.00 Superstar Profile. Burt Reynolds talks about his private life and career (r).

12.25 Close with the Rev Peter Lewis, Chaplain of Hailebury, reading a poem about Jesus.

CHOICE

Bert Irvin: A Feeling for Paint (BBC 2 6.55 pm)

● More than 150 amateur and professionally-made films from the National Film Archive were perused for **ARE YOU HAVING ANY FUN?** (Channel 4 7.00 pm), an hilarious compilation illustrating how serious a business it was to go on holiday. Twenty-three films were finally chosen – the earliest shot in Brighton in 1896, the latest a Jack Gold – directed film for the BBC – Happy As Can Be. The first part of the programme consists of silent films accompanied by the demonic piano-playing of Richard McLaughlin. Although amusing, they are nowhere near as funny as the films in the second half. These include the not-to-be-missed promotional film, Eastern Sunshine, sponsored by the Great Yarmouth Council in 1932 to promote their resort's attractions and Winter Tour, made in 1948, in the pouring rain, by an Essex coach company to promote South Coast tours in the winter. Researcher Fiona Murphy and director Peter West have put together a joyful hour of innocent entertainment.

● In **A FEELING FOR PAINT** (BBC2 6.55 pm) four professional painters – Elizabeth Blackadder, Bert Irvin, Robin Philipson and David Tindle – talk about their favourite subject, paint, as they are each filmed working on a painting. The programme records the technical and emotional process of creativity in an artist – something that few people have witnessed.

● Richard Pasco plays Ignatius, the Spanish-born founder of the Jesuit order, in Bruce Stewart's play **ENGAGEMENT AT MANRESA** (Radio 4 8.00 pm). Like any normal young Spaniard of his time Ignatius enjoyed reading romantic tales and even created a fair maiden to defend in imaginary battles. But it was a real battle that was to change the course of his life. While at the seige of Pamplona a cannon ball shattered his leg, an incident that made him decide to dedicate himself to God. Stewart's play concerns Ignatius's period of spiritual doubt when living as a hermit in a cave at Manresa.

● World Service listeners can enjoy a new series, **RECORDING OF THE WEEK** (7.50 am, repeated 11.50 am) when Dan Zerdin, formerly arts reporter on the Today programme, reviews recently re-released gramophone records produced in this country. In this first edition Zerdin passes judgment on a re-issued album of cabaret songs by Benjamin Britten, recorded by mezzo-soprano, Sarah Walker and Roger Vignoles (piano).

BBC 2

11.00 Play School. For the under fives. 11.25 Closedown.

3.30 Film: How the West Was Won (1962) starring John Wayne, Henry Fonda, James Stewart, Carroll Baker and Gregory Peck. A history of the conquest of the Great Western Frontier told through the fortunes of one family, covering the period 1830 to 1880. The film is on such a vast scale that it took three directors to make it – Henry Hathaway, John Ford and George Marshall.

5.55 Toni Basil Special. A second chance to see the programme displaying the many talents of this singer and dancer from Los Angeles. She also stars in a new programme to be shown on Friday.

6.25 The Brothers Lionheart. The first of a five-part Swedish-made adventure story about Karl and Jonathan who travel from our world through mythical valleys of monsters to become the Brothers Lionheart. Starring Staffen Gotestam and Lars Soderdhal.

6.50 News summary with subtitles.

6.55 A Feeling for Paint. Four artists talk about the materials vital to their work and also paint pictures in front of camera. The four professional artists are Elizabeth Blackadder (watercolour), Bert Irvin (acrylic), Robin Philipson (oil colour) and David Tindle (egg tempera).

8.25 Pot Black 83. The second semi-final and three time winner of the title Australian 'Steady' Eddie Charlton meets Welshman Ray Reardon who has been champion twice before.

9.15 Play: The Crucible, by Arthur Miller. Starring Michael N. Harbour, Sarah Berger, Lynn Dearth, Eric Porter, Peter Vaughan and Daniel Massey. A compelling drama about witchcraft in Massachusetts in 1692, based on historical records of the Salem witch trials. The three main characters are John Proctor, a farmer, his wife Elizabeth and Abigail Williams, a young girl who has a brief affair with the farmer. Having been cast aside by John Proctor, Abigail resolves to avenge his action by denouncing his wife as a witch. This leads to the arrival of the witch hunters who believe the accusations. Proctor finds himself on trial for his life on a charge of complicity to witchcraft. When the play was first produced, in 1953, it caused a stir because it coincided with Senator McCarthy's anti-communist witch-hunts. This production is directed by Don Taylor (r).

10.45 News and weather.

10.50 The Crucible continued. Ends at 12.10.

CHANNEL 4

2.30 Film: Show Boat* (1936) starring Irene Dunne and Alan Jones. The first of a week-long season of afternoon musicals. Magnolia, the beautiful daughter of the captain of a Mississippi show boat, becomes the star attraction when she takes the place of the leading member of the boat's revue. She is also swept off her feet by handsome, singing, gambler Gaylord Ravenal. Directed by James Whale.

4.30 Cartoon Alphabet. The final programme in the series and Tim Brooke-Taylor shows clips from cartoons featuring Ginger Nutt, Yakky Doodle and Zimmy the Lion.

5.00 In Search of Paradise. The first part of a 13-programme series on the history of gardens. In this episode the programme looks at the wilderness with which man is faced and how man has learned how to survive in that wilderness.

5.30 Ark on the Move. The final part of the series and Gerald Durrell examines what might be in store for his zoo in Jersey.

6.00 Raffaella Carra in London. A musical extravaganza starring the attractive singer and dancer from Italy.

7.00 Are You Having Any Fun? High Days and Holidays 1896-1964. A compilation of holiday films – some amateur, others more professional. Hilarious – especially part two.

8.00 Get Knighted. The five talented mimics with extremely funny send-ups of pop records. First shown on New Year's Day.

9.00 Film: On the Town (1949) starring Gene Kelly, Frank Sinatra and Jules Munshin. Much acclaimed musical about the adventures, romantic and otherwise, of three sailors on a 24 hour leave in New York. The music is composed by Leonard Bernstein and the directors are Gene Kelly and Stanley Donen.

10.50 Mireille Mathieu Special. International entertainment from Paris. The singer's guests are Sacha Distel, Dionne Warwick and Sophia Loren.

11.20 Chekhov in Derry. A film about the Field Day Theatre Company, formed by Irish playwright Brian Friel and actor Stephen Ray, to bring live theatre to both sides of the Irish border. The film follows the company touring Derry and Belfast with Friel's version of Chekhov's Three Sisters and contrasts this production of a play set in provincial pre-revolutionary Russia against the background of daily life in Ulster.

12.15 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing. 6.10 Music on Tape. 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.30, 8.30 News headlines. 7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.35 The Week on 4.
8.43 The Broken Saddle by James Aldridge (1).
8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Start The Week.
10.00 News.
10.02 Money Box.
10.30 Morning Story.
10.45 Daily Service.†
11.00 News; Travel.
11.03 Down Your Way visits Rugby.
11.48 Poetry Please! Listeners' requests.†
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Just A Minute.†
12.55 Weather, Travel; Programme News.
1.00 The World At One: News.
1.40 The Archers.
1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre: "La Svengali" from George Du Maurier's novel "Trilby".
4.30 Just The Job.
4.40 Story Time: "Looks and Smiles" by Barry Hines (4).
5.00 PM: News magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 I'm Sorry, I Haven't A Clue.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 East Anglia Special.
8.00 The Monday Play: "Engagement at Manresa" by Bruce Stewart.
9.30 Kaleidoscope: Arts magazine.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.30 Science Now.
11.00 A Book At Bedtime: "Belman and True" (1) by Desmond Lowden.
11.15 Rolf Harris Songs.
11.45 Letter From ... The Cotswolds.
12.00 News; Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast; Inshore Forecast.
VHF with above except: 6.25-6.30 Weather; Travel. 1.55-2.00 Listening Corner. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued).

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert. Handel, Mozart, Sinding, Dvorak: records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Haydn, Beethoven, Schubert: records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer. Chopin: records.†
10.00 Mendelssohn. String Quartet recital.†
10.30 Parry and Stanford: Concert on records.†
11.30 Antonio Soler. Harpsichord recital.†
12.00 Karajan in Paris. Berlioz, Ravel, Gounod: records. †
1.00 News.
1.05 Haydn. Concert.†
2.45 New Records. Britten, Stanford, Puccini, Bartok, Cavalli, CPE Bach, Beethoven.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Liederkreis. Schumann on record.†
5.30 The History of the Accordion, told by Mogens Ellegaard.†
6.30 Music for Organ. Recital in Huddersfield Town Hall: Alfred Hollins, Ireland, Elgar, Percy Whitlock, Herbert Brewer.†
7.15 Bournemouth Sinfonietta. Part 1: Delius, Mozart.†
7.50 A Ticket in a Lottery. Geoffrey Strickland on Stendhal.
8.10 Bournemouth Sinfonietta. Part 2: Grieg, Schubert.†
9.00 Albeniz Iberia. Piano recital (Part 1). Alicia de Larrocha plays the complete cycle of 12 piano pieces, Iberia, by Albeniz. These 12 scenes from various parts of the country were inspired by Spanish popular music, particularly that of Andalusia, and were written in the last years of the composer's life.†
9.45 Rural Rhymes. Poetry.
9.50 Iberia. (Part 2).†
10.45 Jazz in Britain, featuring Ian Carr's Nucleus with Charlie Mariano.†
11.15 News.

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore.† 8.05 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Rolf's Record Special.† 11.30 Ed Stewart.† 1.30 Sport on 2: Racing from Kempton Park: 2.30 Middlesex Handicap; Racing from Fairyhouse: 3.20 The Jameson Irish Grand National: Rugby Union; Swansea v Barbarians: Football; half-time football at 3.45; second-half commentary on one of today's matches. 5.00 Classified Football Results. 5.45 Classified Racing Results. 6.00 Petula Clark in Concert.† 7.30 Alan Dell with Dance Band Days and Big Band Era. 8.45 Humphrey Lyttelton† with The Best of Jazz. 9.30 Star Sound.† 9.57 Sports Desk.† 10.00 The Monday Movie Quiz. 10.30 Football Desk. 10.35 Stuart Hall. 1.00 Ed Stewart with Two's Best. 2.00-5.00 Patrick Lunt† presents You and the Night and the Music.

Radio 1

6.00 Adrian John with The Early Show. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 1.30 Joan Armatrading – A Special Lady. Joan talks to Simon Bates. 2.30 Gary Davies.† 4.30 Peter Powell† including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Platform 9 (new series). 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close. VHF: 5.00 With Radio 2. 1.30 With Radio 1. 8.00 With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00am Newsdesk. 6.30 Baker's Half Dozen. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Pleasures. 7.50 Recording of the Week. 8.00 News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Peebles Choice. 8.30 Anything Goes. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 Waveguide. 9.25 Good Books. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Music Now. 10.15 The Brotherhood of Brass. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 The Classic Albums. 11.30 Pleasures. 11.50 Recording of the Week. 12pm Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral? 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Country Style. 1.45 Thirty Minute Theatre. 2.15 Rivers of the World. 2.30 John Peel. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 The Instruments of Jazz. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 Sports International. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 What's New. 9.30 Origins. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Classical Record Review. 11.30 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral? 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Thirty-minute Theatre. 1.00 Waveguide. 1.10 Paperback Choice. 1.15 Outlook: News Summary. 1.45 Parade. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Sports International. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 John Peel. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC1

All regions as London and South-East until 6.05pm when the variations are: South-West, Spotlight; all other English regions Regional News; Scotland, Scottish News; Wales, Wales Today; Northern Ireland, Northern Ireland News; Scotland differs at 11.40pm, taking Scottish News Summary. After the weather at 12.10am, Wales has its own headlines, as does Northern Ireland.

S4C

Starts 2.00pm Cel Cocos. 2.10 Film: Best Years of Our Lives (Frederic March) Ex-servicemen trying to adjust to Civvy Street. 4.50 Clwb S4C. 4.55 Pili-Pala. 5.00 Rhwcedabaw. 5.30 I Love Lucy. 6.00 Avengers. 6.55 Gair Yn Ei Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.15 Y Byd Ar Bedwar. 7.45 Sêr. 8.10 Un Frân Ddu. 9.15 Flying K world speed skiing. 10.10 Film: Manila: in the claws of darkness. Fisherman goes to Manila to find his kidnapped girlfriend. 12.10am Willie Nelson: Country singer. 1.00 Closedown.

CENTRAL

As London except: 9.35am Film Fun. 10.00 Dick Tracy Returns. 10.20 Look Who's Talking. 10.45 Big Shamus, Little Shamus. 11.40-12.30pm The Sinbad Voyage: Part one of Tim Severin's voyage. 6.30-7.00 Private Benjamin. 12.00 Come Close. 12.15am Closedown.

TVS

As London except: 10.30am The Wheelies. 11.00-12.30pm Film: Never Mind the Quality Feel the Width (John Bluthall, Joe Lynch). Comedy: Television tailors cut a dash on the big screen. 6.30-7.00 Happy Days. 12.00 Jet Set Jester. 12.30am Company. Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As London except: 10.40am Film: Where the Spies Are (David Niven) comedy thriller about a doctor who becomes involved in spying. 12.25pm-12.30 Scottish news. 5.15 Groovie Ghoulies. 6.00 Scotland today. 6.30-7.00 Grumbleweeds' radio show. 12.00 Late call. 12.05am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As London except: Starts 6.30pm-7.00 The Best of Weir: Highways and byways of Scotland. 12.00 midnight Closedown.

ULSTER

As London except: 6.30pm-7.00 Private Benjamin. 12.00 midnight News at Bedtime, followed by Closedown.

ANGLIA

As London except: 10.40am-12.30pm Film: Africa – Texas Style! (John Mills) US cowboys show their talents on another continent. 6.30-7.00 Great North Face Air Race: Climbing the Eiger. 12.30am God Love Yer Orl the Searme, Closedown.

GRANADA

As London except: 6.30pm-7.00 Diff'rent Strokes. 12.00 midnight Benson. 12.30am Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As London except: 6.30pm-7.00 It's A Vet's Life. 12.00 midnight Randy Edelman. 12.30am Closedown.



Irene Dunne, Allan Jones, Charles Winninger and Helen Westley in the 1936 version of Show Boat (Channel 4, 2.30 pm)

TYNE TEES

As London except: 10.40-12.30pm Film: The Lion, The Witch and The Wardrobe. Cartoon based on the story by C S Lewis. 6.30-7.00 That's Mr Boy. 12.00 Killer Whale. 12.30am He is Risen. 12.35 Closedown.

CHANNEL

As London except: Starts 12.30pm Bank Holiday Sport Special. 12.00 Midnight Closedown.

HTV

As London except: 10.55-12.30pm Film: Living Free (Nigel Davenport, Susan Hampshire). Jay and George Adamson play mum and dad to three lion cubs. 6.30-7.00 Lavern and Shirley. 12.00 Closedown. HTV WALES: No variation.

BORDER

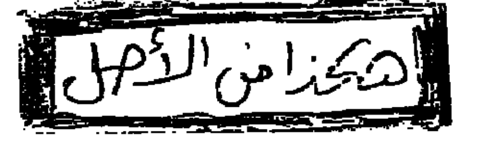
As London except: 10.30-12.30pm Film: David Copperfield (Robin Phillips, Susan Hampshire) 1970 version of Dickens's tale. 6.30-7.00 Beson. 12.00 Closedown.

TSW

As London except: 10.30am Call of the Cuckoo" (Laurel and Hardy). 10.50-12.30pm Film: Wombling Free. The tiny, tidy folk of Wimbledon stage their own musical. 6.30-7.00 Grumbleweeds' radio show. 12.00 Postscript. 12.05am Songs on Tour. 12.35 Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN. † Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

(continued on page 14)



Phone-in shuttle ready to go

From Christopher Thomas
New York

After a host of false starts, the Challenger. America's newest space shuttle, is ready for launch today from Cape Canaveral, Florida.

The mission has been plagued with troubles, including leaks from the enine and contamination from a dust storm, but all looks well for the craft ad its four astromauts to blast off at 7.30 p.m. BST.

Its sister ship, the Columbia, has completed five successful trips, proving the concept of the reusable space ship and establishing the practicability of a commercial service for deploying satellites. This time the public can listen in by telephone to conversations between the astronaut and mission control.

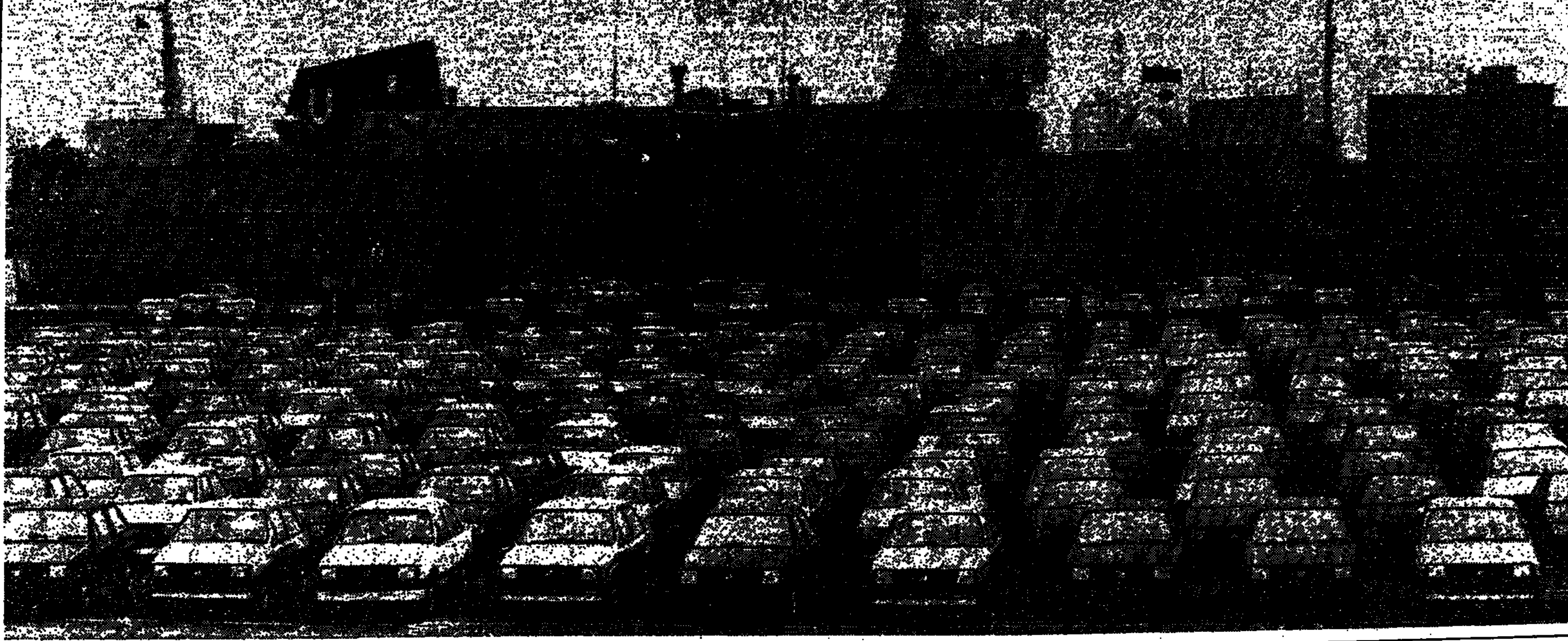
The Challenger lighter and more powerful than the Columbia, is due to launch a communications satellite that will be vital to the deployment later this year of the first space lab. Its success is important: not everybody is impressed by the phenomenal cost of the enterprise and the continuing viability of the Sace Transportation System, as it is formally known, is vital if the money is to continue flowing.

The appropriation so far is $14,000m (£9,333m) but eventually the shuttle should be in profit when it is regularly placing satellites into orbit for governments and other international customers.

The latest mission will last five days. It was originally scheduled for the end of January but the National Aeronautics and Space Administration hopes to make up lost time and keep to four more shuttle launches this year, three of them with Challenger and one with the refurbished Columbia.

Challenger and Columbia should be joined by two more shuttle craft by 1985 and eventually there will be a mission about every two months. It is hoped to get Challenger ready for its second mission in the second week of June to deploy communications satellites for Canada and Indonesia.

● The public in Europe can listen in to conversations between the astronauts and ground control by dialling a special American telephone number set up by Nasa. Normal telephone charges apply. The number is 0101-307-410-6272.



620 Novas stand by for battle

Days after the lifting of the ban by Vauxhall unions on the import of General Motors' new car, the Nova, 620 cars were unloaded yesterday morning at Royal Portbury Dock, Avonmouth, Bristol, Clifford Webb writes.

The cars, made in Spain and known on the Continent as Corsa, will go on sale next month to compete with BL's Metro and Ford's Fiesta.

Vauxhall is looking to the Nova to fill a gap in its model range because of the absence of a modern small car. This section of the market accounts for about one in three of all cars sold in Britain.

With the arrival of Nova, Vauxhall's already remarkable recovery is expected to gain further momentum with its market share increasing from 15 per cent to more than 20 per cent.

Photograph: Bill Warhurst

Panic grips West Bank towns

Another 400 schoolgirls 'poisoned'

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Severe Palestinian rioting erupted in many parts of the occupied West Bank yesterday in fierce local reaction to the news that 400 more Palestinian schoolgirls had been struck down with the mysterious disease which affected more than 300 others last month in the town of Jenin.

Large areas were gripped by panic as relatives converged on hospitals where the newly arrived patients were forced to lie two or three in a bed, on benches, and in some cases, on the floor. Despite repeated Israeli denials, many of the 700,000 West Bank Arabs are now firmly convinced they are being subjected to mass poisoning caused by an unknown form of toxic gas which leaves traces of yellow dust.

Senior Israeli military officers believe that the new phenomenon is a form of mass hysteria being deliberately whipped up for political reasons by Palestinian agitators. One bewildered Israeli captain yesterday described the so-far unidentified disease as "the new secret weapon of the Palestine Liberation Organization".

As protestors took to the streets in at least four West Bank towns, two Israeli soldiers were wounded in Nablus when a hand grenade was thrown at them as they guarded the hospital where scores of the affected girls were being treated with intravenous glucose drips and oxygen masks. In Tulkaram, angry Palestinian youths ransacked an Israeli-owned bank, smashing windows and furniture.

An indication of the gravity of the situation came with the annoucement that Israeli troops had clamped strict military curfews in seven places where demonstrations took place. A Palestinian youth was injured when armed settlers opened fire on stone-throwers near Hebron.

By nightfall, Israeli and Arab doctors had still failed to provide any positive identification of an organic cause for the epidemic, which makes its victims suffer from nausea, dizziness, dilation of the pupils, severe headaches and a blue colour in certain extremities.

While Israeli health officials continue to insist that no evidence has been found of poisoning, either deliberate or accidental, Palestinian doctors who have treated some of the worst cases claim that the most likely explanation for the symptoms is a form of toxic poisoning. The deputy director of Jenin hospital, Dr Samir Abdul Jaber, recently said that mass hysteria accounted only for the minority of cases in his town.

The Israeli authorities are acutely aware of the damage which the mystery bug is doing to the international image of the occupation, and to the security situation inside the 2,200 square miles of the West Bank. Tension there is now higher than at anytime since the attack on the three Palestinian mayors by Jewish extremists in 1980.

The centre of Hebron, the second largest Arab town, was described as chaotic yesterday as victims were ferried to the overcrowded Alia hospital from the outlying village of Yatta, where the first 200 girls were struck down after allegedly detecting a suspicious smell on the second floor of the local secondary school.

Mr Sayeed el Rhazali, local correspondent for the *Arab Al Fajir* newspaper, described how local youths were commandeering buses to bring in sick girls from outlying hills while the hospital made a desperate plea for residents to supply private beds to help it out.

When I telephoned the home of the acting Palestinian mayor, Mr Mustapha Natche, a hysterical woman who answered said in broken English: "It is terrible. We are being poisoned by gas from the water", and then rang off. The mayor was later ordered by the Israeli authorities to punish a municipal employee who had been using a loudspeaker van to warn people not to touch the water supply.

As baffled medical experts continued to mount exhaustive tests on some of the newly affected girls at Israeli hospitals in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, two separate independent investigations into the epidemic got under way. One is being run by the International Red Cross and the other by the Centre for Disease Control based in Atlanta, Georgia.

A senior Red Cross doctor met with Israeli experts amid hopes by the authorities that a definitive verdict from an independent group such as the Red Cross can help to control the situation in which traditional hostility against Jews has been severely exacerbated.

Hope fades for Reagan Middle East proposal

Continued from page 1

such negotiations has been an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon; so far the Israelis have not pulled their army back so much as a mile from central Lebanon.

Even if King Husain could overlook that, he cannot join the Reagan peace process without a clear and specific mandate from the PLO. Mr Arafat's failure to give him such a mandate will, if it proves permanent, mark the end of the current American proposals.

In fairness, however, it should be added that in many Arab capitals the Reagan plan has been regarded as a dead letter for weeks, even months, and Arab leaders, particularly in the Gulf, believe that Mr Reagan would anyway be unable to exert the necessary pressure on Israel for its success once the American election campaign gets under way.

It remains to be ween whether a final PLO refusal will be recorded by historians as a shrewd political decision based upon the hopelessness of the orignal Reagan roposals, or a tragedy for the Palestinians will, like so many others since the 1930s, prove to have destroyed yet again their chances of a homeland.

One of the ironies of Mr Arafat's own political statements just now is that he behaves as if the Israelis dearly wanted the Reagan plan to succeed. They have rejected the proposals, and are unlikely to be upset by the fact that Mr Arafat is obligingly turning them down as well.

● WASHINGTON: President Reagan telephoned King Husain on Thursday, reflecting his continuing hope that Jordan would soon be able to join broader Middle East peace megotiations, Administration officials said, Mohsin Ali reports.

They added that the President reaffirmed to the King that, as far as his peace plan and his call for the speedy withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon were concerned, he had "no reverse gear".

● Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, is to visit Saudi Arabia from April 8 to 10, a journey cancelled by the Saudis earlier this year after Britain set conditions unacceptable to the Arabs for a visit to London by an Arab League delegation including a high ranking member of the Palestine Liberation Organization (Our Foreign Staff writes).

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

New exhibitions

Marine paintings and water colours by Timothy F R Thompson. James Atkinson Gallery, 38 King Street, Sandwich, Kent; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, closed Sun; (from today until April 23).

Porcelain and fine stoneware by Bernard Forrester; and rugs and wall hangings by Sue Mace; Eighty Eight Crafts, 88 High Street, Totnes; Mon to Sat 10 to 1, 2 to 5, closed Thurs afternoons and Sun; (from today until April 23).

Last chance to see

Work by Michael Cardew and pupils, City Art Gallery, Exhibition Square, York, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5; (ends today).

Architecture of the Himalayan Kingdoms, RPS National Centre of Photograghy, The Octagon, Milsom Street, Bath; Mon to Sat 10 to 4.45, closed Sun; (ends today).

Ayr Photographic Society members' exhibition, Maclaurin Art Gallery, Rozelle Park, Ayr; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, closed Sun; (ends today).

Work by Allan Gwynne-Jones; and the Cimabue Crucifix, Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly; daily 10 to 6; (both end today).

Virgil: the 2000th anniversary, British Library, Great Russell Street, WC1; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 6; (ends today).

Music

Organ recital by Roy Massey, Hereford Cathedral, 1.

Organ recital by Donald Spinks, Norwich Cathedral, 11.

City Temple Easter Celebration, St David's Hall, Cardiff, 3 and 6.30.

Organ recital by Ian Tracy, Liverpool Cathedral, 11.15.

Recital by Planxty: traditional music from Ireland, Concert Hall, Snape Maltings, Suffolk, 8.

Organ recital by Keith Downie, Newcastle Cathedral, Newcastle upon Tyne, 11.

General

Easter activities for children, Haggs Castle, Pollokshields, Glasgow, from 10.15.

Ideal Home Exhibition, Earl's Court Exhibition Centre, SW5, 10 to 8 (ends today).

Model Railway Exhibition, Wembley Conference Centre, 10 to 6 (until April 7).

Kite extravaganza: displays, hot air balloon and kite flying championship final, Blackheathm SE3, 10 to 4.

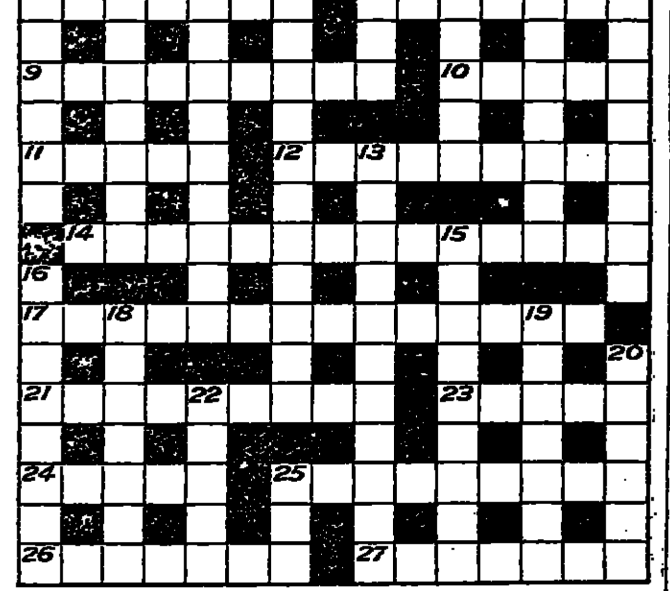
Harness horse parade, Regent's Park from 9, parade of winners from 12.

Funfairs at: Alexandra Park (11 to 10); Blackheath (11 to 10.30); Wormwood Scrubs (11 to 10.30).

Walks

City of London, meet Monument Underground (Fish Street Hill exit) 2pm.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,094



ACROSS

1 They get their answers right here (7).
5 County having bestirred itself gets a move on (5,2).
9 Naaman perhaps or his sword? (9).
10 So walk to defy gravity (2,3).
11 Swear word cut off most of the broadcast (5).
12 Mad little sprinter after a boundary (5,4).
14 Ease his therapy, producing great sensitivity (14).
17 Compact feature of the Arsenal? (6-8).
21 Times for debt-collectors to take their holidays (9).
23 Concerning cause of man's fall that came from a tree (5).
24 Designation for ladies only? (5).
25 Skirt in wide arcs round walker (9).
26 Baseball players subjected to vigorous jerks? (7).
27 Pet remedy, as with Mussolini's mare (7).

DOWN

1 Cruel man causes Nerissa distress herein (6).
2 Light on the Spanish king as a swimmer (7).
3 Wheelers' outing with early start away from here (9).
4 It drives home the point to side's striker (5-6)
5 Sort of line enjoyed for a spell? (3).
6 Fool with aspiration for the clergy (5).
7 Rock fish, mainly (3-4).
8 Italian seasons with a sprinkling of this (8).
13 Submissive attitude goes in train crash (11).
15 Golf courses are so perilous (9).
16 Observe my acceptance of one undercover agency fee (3-5).
18 Ex-playboy employee? (7).
19 Fowler, we hear, retains form (7).
20 Saint hides Poles in a tree (6).
22 Time-indicator wound up (5).
25 Island of the firm (3)

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No. 16,093 will appear next Saturday

Anniversaries

Births: Grinling Gibbons, sculptor and wood carver, Rotterdam, 1648; Sir William Siemens, physicist and engineer, 1823.

Deaths: Oliver Goldsmith, London, 1774; Carl Benz, pioneer of automobile engineering, Ladenburg, Germany, 1929. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was signed in Washington, 1949.

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond prizes are: £100,000: 16ZT490831 (the winner comes from Surrey); £50,000: 8SL929431 (Birmingham); £25,000: 9XP921923 (Surrey).

Top films

Top box-office films in London last week:
1 (1) Gandhi
2 (-) Table For Five
3 (4) Local Hero
4 (2) The Verdict
5 (3) The Missionary
6 (-) 48 Hours
7 (5) An Officer and a Gentleman
8 (7) Heat and Dust
9 (-) Let's Spend The Night Together
10 (6) Mad Max 2/Mad Max

Top five in the provinces:
1 Local Hero
2 Gandhi
3 Mad Max 2/Mad Max
4 An Officer and a Gentleman
5 The Evil Dead

Compiled by Screen International

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Nature notes

Blackcaps are back from the Mediterranean, joining the increasing numbers who now stay in Britain for the winter. Though they are inconspicuous birds, their rich song floods the gardens and copses. Yellow wagtails are back in the fields, rushing at insects, their tails gracefully bobbing up and down. Lapwings are nesting in the pastures: the four mottled eggs lie in a neat cross in a hollow in the ground. Black-headed gulls have gone from city parks to their nesting colonies on remote marshes and sand-dunes; the ones who linger are mostly brown-flecked birds who were born last summer.

On whitebeams, buds are opening like small green fists. On hornbeams, spiky leaves sit side by side with the new, hard catkins. White flowers are out on the blackthorns and cherry plums: they are not easy to distinguish at this season except by the blackthorn's spines. Yellow broom is flowering on the downs; the first cowslip heads are opening in the meadows. Queen bumblebees have come out of hibernation and are feeding with loud hummings on the white dead-nettles. A few queen wasps have also emerged: they will soon be building their nests in the earth, or under the roof-tiles.

DJM

National Days

Hungary's National Day today commemorates the country's liberation from the Nazis in 1945. Although the invasion by the Soviet Union began in September, 1944, fighting on Hungarian soil continued until the last village was cleared of Nazis on April 4, 1945. The Communist Party took power two years later and since the abortive uprising in 1956 the country has remained a staunch member of the Soviet Bloc.

Senegal, on the west coast of Africa, also celebrates its National Day today. The anniversary commemorates the country's independence from France on April 4, 1960. Under the leadership of President Leopold Senghor and more latterly of President Abdou Diouf, Senegal has remained consistently pro-Western, while strengthening its ties with Paris.

The pound

	Buys	Sells
Belgium Fr	74.75	70.75
Canada $	1.86	1.79
Denmark Kr	13.15	12.45
France Fr	11.07	10.57
Germany DM	3.70	3.51
Greece Dr	128.00	118.00
Hongkong $	10.25	9.70
Ireland Pt	1.17	1.11
Italy Lira	2160.00	2070.00
Japan Yen	372.00	352.00
Netherlands Gld	4.15	3.95
Norway Kr	11.04	10.44
Portugal Esc	153.00	138.00
South Africa Rd	1.79	1.62
Spain Pta	202.00	192.00
Sweden Kr	11.48	10.88
Switzerland Fr	3.17	3.00
USA $	1.51	1.46

Retail Price Index: 327.3.

London: The *FT* Index closed up 4.1 on Thursday at 655.1.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial index closed down 13.29 at 1130.

Holiday travel

ROAD

London and South-east: Congestion at Westminster Bridge; Devizes to Westminster canoe race ends today at County Hall steps. A20/M25/M20: Heavy traffic heading for Brands Hatch, West Kingsdown, Kent. M4: Roadworks between junctions 11 and 12, near Reading.

Midlands and East Anglia: Lane closures between junctions 12 (Toddington) and 13 (Woburn). Masons Road, Stratford-upon-Avon, closed; diversions. M11: Lane closures between junction 9 and 10 in Cambridgeshire.

Wales and West: A30, A38, A380, A376 and southern end of M5: heavy traffic because of racing at Newton Abbot. A48/A466: Heavy traffic because of racing at Chepstow.

North: A54/A59: Motor racing meeting at Oulton Park, Cheshire. M6: Lane closures between junctions 16 (Kidsgrove) and 21 (Warrington).

Scotland: M8: Lane closures E of junction 30 (Paisley). A9: Single lane traffic at Bonar Bridge, Sutherland. A85: Lane closures on Riverside Drive, Dundee. Many roads affected by snow in Highland and Grampian regions.

RAIL

Modified services; extra Inter-City trains tomorrow.

LONDON TRANSPORT

Buses: Sunday services on most routes with extra buses to some holiday attractions.

Underground: Sunday frequencies, but extra trains to some holiday attractions. Station closures as on Sundays; last trains at normal weekday times.

The papers

Despite the British Government spending what amounts to £2m for each Falkland Islander, they are worse off now than they were before the invasion, says the Daily Mirror. Mrs Thatcher may be prepared to keep a military garrison on the islands indefinitely, but she will not be Prime Minister for ever.

The war of words between Washington and Moscow over nuclear arms and the zero option concerns several of the Sunday newspapers. The Sunday Times said Mr Gromyko's stern words suggest "the nuclear arms race may shortly quicken alarmingly". It maintained that the nuclear disarmers and unilateralists undermine the West's position in any negotiations and that the best means of achieving reduction is by threatening to deploy cruise and Pershing missiles.

The Observer pointed out that President Reagan has softened his line partly in response to anti-nuclear marchers, but says that they should now turn their attention to the Kremlin.

The Sunday Telegraph concentrated on Mr Gromyko's statement: "Dr Josef Goebbels used to say that the bigger the lie the better, provided you always plugged away at it. The Kremlin is following that precept in the great nuclear debate, and Mr Gromyko's performance carries the mendacity a stage further."

Weather

A depression will move slowly SE over England.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, E England, East Anglia: Dull and misty at first with rain and drizzle, and snow over hills, becoming brighter with showers; wind variable, light; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

Central S, SW England, Channel Islands, Wales: Cloudy at first, bright intervals developing, also showers, wintry over hills; wind NW, light or moderate; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

Midlands, NW, Central N England: A dull and misty start, bright intervals and showers developing, wintry over hills; wind variable, light; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Cloudy and misty, early rain and drizzle soon dying out, bright intervals developing with scattered showers; wind NW to N, light; max temp 5 to 7C (41 to 45F).

NE England, Edinburgh, Dundee, Borders, Glasgow: Cloudy at first with some rain or sleet, snow over hills, becoming brighter and drier later; wind E to SE, light; max temp 5 to 7C (41 to 45F).

Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Mostly dry but a few wintry showers, chiefly over coasts and hills; wind variable, light; max temp 4 to 6C (39 to 43F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Continuing unsettled and rather cold with night frosts; becoming less cold in S.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind SE, fresh locally strong; sea moderate or rough. **Strait of Dover:** Wind variable, fresh locally strong; sea moderate or rough. **English Channel (E), St George's Channel:** Wind fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough. **Irish Sea:** Wind cyclonic, variable, moderate or fresh; sea moderate or rough.

Sun rises: 6.31 am | Sun sets: 7.38 pm
Moon rises: 2.25 am | Moon sets: 10.11 am
Last Quarter: Tomorrow.

Lighting-up time

London 8.08 pm to 5.58 am
Bristol 8.18 pm to 6.08 am
Edinburgh 8.26 pm to 6.05 am
Manchester 8.19 pm to 6.04 am
Penzance 8.28 pm to 6.22 am

Yesterday

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	4	39	Guernsey	f	5	41
Birmingham	f	5	41	Inverness	f	5	41
Blackpool	s	6	43	Jersey	f	6	43
Bristol	f	5	41	London	c	7	45
Cardiff	s	5	41	Manchester	c	5	41
Edinburgh	f	7	45	Newcastle	c	5	41
Glasgow	f	5	41	Ronaldsway	f	5	41

London

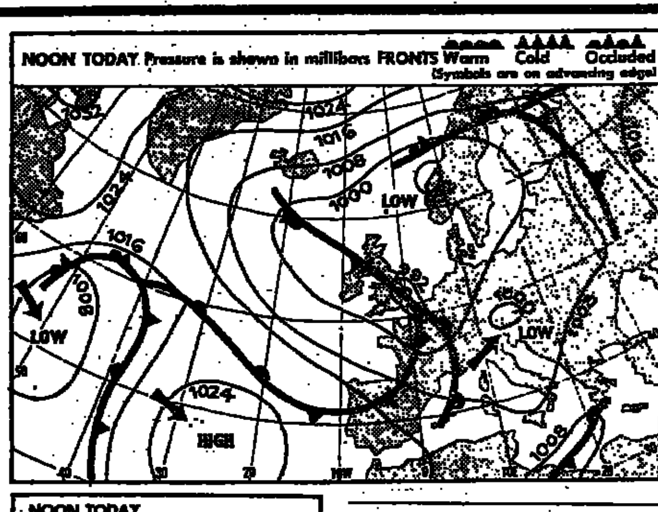
Yesterday: Temp: max 7am to 7pm, 10C (50F); min 7pm to 7am, 1C (34F). Humidity: 7pm, 47 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7pm, 0.02in. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 8.2hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6pm, 1006.3 millibars, falling.

Saturday: Temp: max 7am to 7pm, 9C (48F); min 7pm to 7am, 3C, (37F). Humidity: 7pm, 51 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7pm, 0.22in. Sun: 24hr to 7pm, 5.0hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6pm, 1008 millibars, falling.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: London Weather Centre, Southampton, Newquay 10C (50F); lowest day max: Benbecula 3C (37F); highest rainfall: Folkestone, 0.73in; highest sunshine, Southsea, 10.3hr.

Saturday: Highest day temp: Weymouth, Torquay, Cardiff, Exeter 11C (52F); lowest day max: Wick, 1C (34F); highest rainfall: Wick, Jersey 0.51in; highest sunshine: Teignmouth 9.9hr.





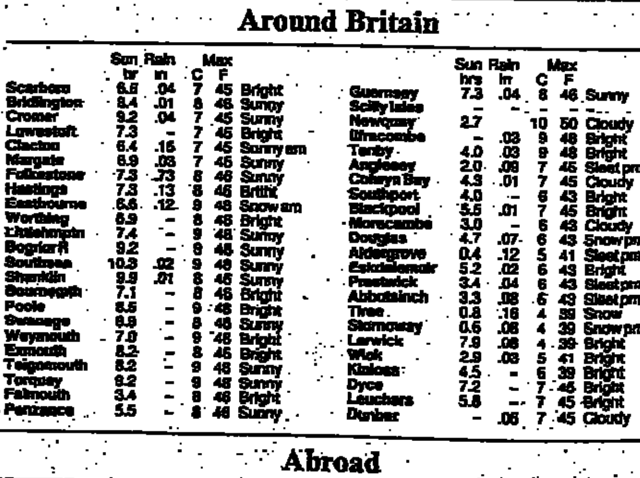
b-blue sky; bc-blue sky and cloud; c-cloudy; o-overcast; f-fog; d-drizzle; h-hail; m-mist; r-rain; s-snow; th-thunderstorms; p-showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	6.51	6.5	7.08	6.3
Aberdeen	6.19	3.4	6.58	3.3
Avonmouth			12.04	10.9
Belfast	4.15	3.0	4.52	3.0
Cardiff	11.47	10.1		
Devonport	10.26	4.6	10.51	4.6
Dover	3.56	5.8	4.21	6.5
Falmouth	9.58	4.4	10.21	4.4
Glasgow	5.54	4.6	6.04	4.4
Harwich	4.50	3.6	5.10	3.4
Holyhead	3.15	4.7	3.46	4.4
Hull	11.19	6.2	11.52	5.9
Ilfracombe	10.52	7.2	11.14	7.0
Leith	7.53	4.6	8.25	4.5
Liverpool	4.03	8.0	4.28	7.6
Lowestoft	2.21	2.2	2.37	2.1
Margate	4.56	4.3	5.13	4.1
Milford Haven	11.13	5.6	11.37	5.4
Newquay	10.09	5.7	10.34	5.5
Oban	10.18	3.0	11.03	3.0
Penzance	9.35	4.6	10.02	4.6
Portland	11.14	1.4	11.30	1.4
Portsmouth	4.16	4.2	4.54	3.9
Shoreham	3.46	5.4	4.18	5.1
Southampton	3.54	3.9	4.27	3.7
Swansea	11.19	8.0	11.42	7.7
Tees	8.55	4.5	9.28	4.4
Walton-on-Naze	4.38	3.8	4.55	3.6

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

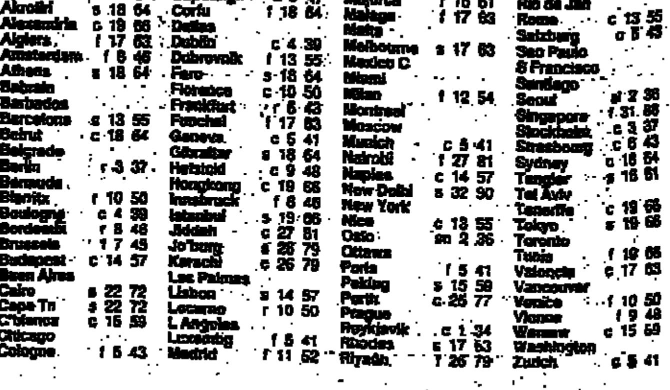
Around Britain



	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	6.6	.04	7	45	Bright
Bridlington	8.4	.01	8	46	Sunny
Cromer	9.2	.04	7	45	Sunny
Lowestoft	7.3	-	7	45	Bright
Clacton	6.4	.16	7	45	Sunny am
Margate	6.9	.03	7	45	Sunny
Folkestone	7.3	.73	8	46	Sunny
Hastings	7.3	.13	8	46	Bright
Eastbourne	6.6	.12	9	48	Snow am
Worthing	6.9	-	8	46	Bright
Littlehmptn	7.4	-	9	48	Sunny
Bognor R	9.2	-	8	46	Sunny
Southsea	10.3	.02	9	48	Sunny
Shanklin	9.9	.01	8	46	Sunny
Bournemth	7.1	-	8	46	Bright
Poole	8.5	-	9	48	Bright
Swanage	8.9	-	8	46	Sunny
Weymouth	7.0	-	9	48	Bright
Exmouth	8.2	-	8	46	Bright
Teignmouth	8.2	-	9	48	Sunny
Torquay	8.2	-	9	48	Sunny
Falmouth	3.4	-	8	46	Bright
Penzance	5.5	-	8	46	Sunny

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Guernsey	7.3	.04	8	46	Sunny
Scilly Isles	-	-	-	-	-
Newquay	2.7		10	50	Cloudy
Ilfracombe	-	.03	9	48	Bright
Tenby	4.0	.03	9	48	Bright
Anglesey	2.0	.09	7	45	Sleet pm
Colwyn Bay	4.3	.01	7	45	Cloudy
Southport	4.0	-	6	43	Bright
Blackpool	5.5	.01	7	45	Bright
Morecambe	3.0	-	6	43	Cloudy
Douglas	4.7	.07	6	43	Snow pm
Aldergrove	0.4	.12	5	41	Sleet pm
Eskdalemuir	5.2	.02	6	43	Bright
Prestwick	3.4	.04	6	43	Sleet pm
Abbotsinch	3.3	.08	6	43	Sleet pm
Tiree	0.8	.16	4	39	Snow
Stornoway	0.6	.08	4	39	Snow pm
Lerwick	7.9	.08	4	39	Bright
Wick	2.9	.03	5	41	Bright
Kinloss	4.5	-	6	39	Bright
Dyce	7.2	-	7	45	Bright
Leuchars	5.8	-	7	45	Bright
Dunbar	-	.06	7	45	Cloudy

Abroad



MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sl, sleet; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	c	12	54	Copenhgn	c	5	41	Majorca	f	16	61	Rio de Jan			
Akrotiri	s	18	64	Corfu	f	18	64	Malaga	f	17	63	Rome	c	13	55
Alexandria	c	19	66	Dallas				Malta				Salzburg	c	7	45
Algiers	f	17	63	Dublin	c	4	39	Melbourne	s	17	63	Sao Paulo			
Amsterdam	f	8	46	Dubrovnik	f	13	55	Mexico C				S Francisco			
Athens	s	18	64	Faro	s	18	64	Miami				Santiago			
Bahrain				Florence	c	10	50	Milan	f	12	54	Seoul	sl	2	36
Barbados				Frankfurt	r	6	43	Montreal				Singapore	f	31	88
Barcelona	s	13	55	Funchal	f	17	63	Moscow				Stockholm	c	3	37
Beirut	c	18	64	Geneva	c	5	41	Munich	c	5	41	Strasbourg	c	6	43
Belgrade				Gibraltar	s	18	64	Nairobi	f	27	81	Sydney	c	18	64
Berlin	r	3	37	Helsinki	c	9	48	Naples	c	14	57	Tangier	s	16	61
Bermuda				Hongkong	c	19	66	New Delhi	s	32	90	Tel Aviv			
Biarritz	f	10	50	Innsbruck	f	8	46	New York				Tenerife	c	19	66
Boulogne	c	4	39	Istanbul	s	19	66	Nice	c	13	55	Tokyo	s	19	66
Bordeaux	r	8	46	Jeddah	c	27	81	Oslo	sn	2	36	Toronto			
Brussels	f	7	45	Jo'burg	s	26	79	Ottawa				Tunis	f	19	66
Budapest	c	14	57	Karachi	c	26	79	Paris	f	5	41	Valencia	c	17	63
Buen Aires				Las Palmas				Peking	s	15	59	Vancouver			
Cairo	s	22	72	Lisbon	s	14	57	Perth	c	25	77	Venice	f	10	50
Cape Tn	s	22	72	Locarno	r	10	50	Prague				Vienna	f	9	48
C'blanca	c	15	59	L Angeles				Reykjavik	c	1	34	Warsaw	c	15	59
Chicago				Luxembg	f	5	41	Rhodes	s	17	63	Washington			
Cologne	f	5	43	Madrid	f	11	52	Riyadh	f	26	79	Zurich	c	5	41

هكذا من الاهل